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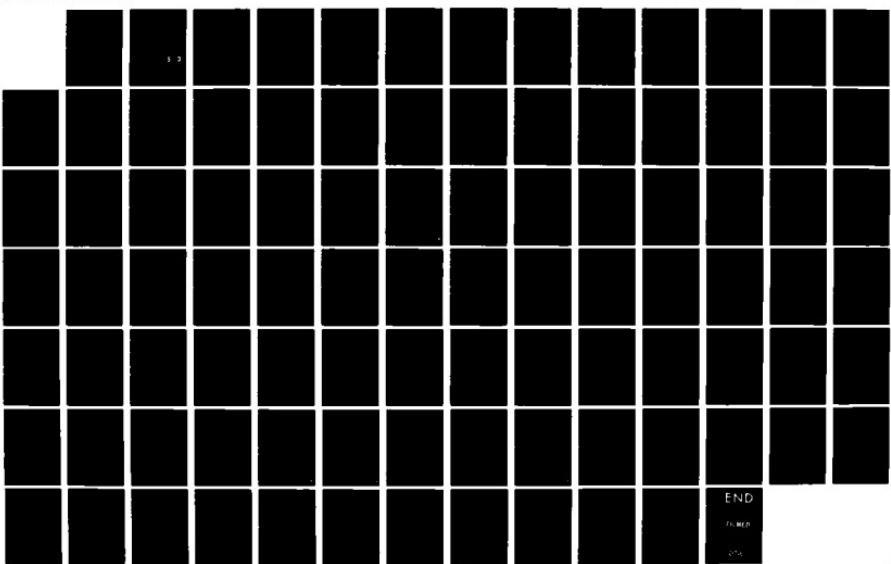
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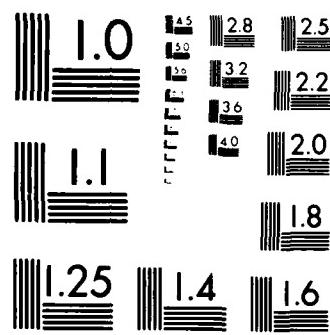
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PRELIMINARY ECONOMIC ANALYSIS
OF THE TRIFOOD SYSTEM

ARTHUR D. LITTLE, INC.
Acorn Park
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02140

November 20, 1984

ADL Reference 50511

Final report for period 12/15/83-11/20/84

Prepared for
TRIMIS PROGRAM OFFICE
5401 Westbard Avenue
Bethesda, Maryland 20816

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20. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number) The TRIMIS Program Office is currently preparing the Functional Description of the computerized TRIFOOD system, which will support food service activities in Medical Treatment Facilities. Current plans are to release a Request for Proposal to potential vendors early in 1985 and to implement the first pilot systems beginning in the fall of 1985 at three pilot sites. This report presents a Preliminary Economic Analysis of the TRIFOOD system, using preliminary estimates of the benefits and costs associated with the system.		

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A. INTRODUCTION

The Tri-Service Medical Information Systems (TRIMIS) Program Office (TPO) is currently preparing the Functional Description (FD) of a computerized system, referred to as the TRIFOOD system, which will support food service activities in Medical Treatment Facilities (MTFs). Current plans are to release a Request for Proposal (RFP) to potential vendors in the early part of 1985 and to implement the first pilot systems beginning in the fall of 1985. The three pilot sites now being considered for the system are Naval Hospital Bethesda (Navy), Wilford Hall USAF Medical Center (Air Force), and Womack Army Community Hospital, Fort Bragg (Army).

This report presents a Preliminary Economic Analysis (PEA) of the TRIFOOD system, using preliminary estimates of the benefits and costs associated with the system.

B. APPROACH

In preparing the list of benefits and costs, we have:

- reviewed the preliminary Functional Description working papers for the TRIFOOD system and the studies that have analyzed benefits for the food system installed at Walter Reed Army Medical Center;
- reviewed the literature on computerized hospital food service systems installed in civilian hospitals;
- had discussions with and requested information from several civilian hospitals that have installed systems to support food service operations;
- had discussions with TRIMIS staff about the benefit equations and parameter values, and cost estimates.

C. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Analysis of the anticipated benefits and costs of the TRIFOOD system indicates that it is very cost-effective. Annual undiscounted and uninflated primary benefits are valued from \$85,000 to \$178,000 per site, and total \$1.4 million per year for the initial 12 candidate sites. Approximately 32% of the benefits represent a reduction in

food costs that is due to improved forecasting, more accurate calculation of ingredients required for portions, less spoilage of outdated inventory, and more accurate control of food costs (Figure S-1). The remainder of the primary benefits are due to a reduction in the time required for personnel to maintain inventories, prepare procurement documents, and prepare daily worksheets.

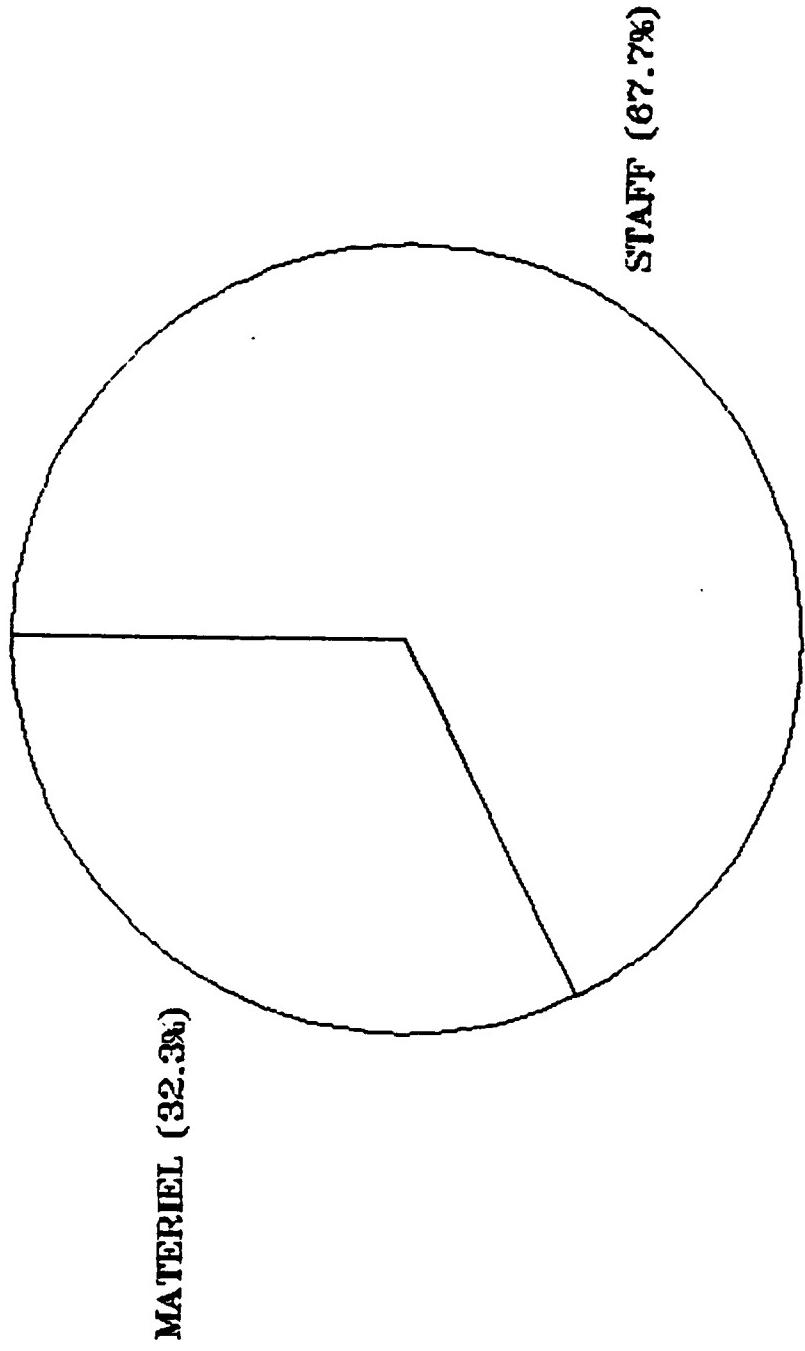
In addition to the primary benefits, there are benefits that are due to functions that are currently not performed or not fully performed because of lack of resources or personnel. These functions include nutritional assessments of inpatients and outpatients, nutritional analyses of diets, and determination of issue quantities. These benefits are therefore characterized as "additional." The additional annual undiscounted and uninflated benefits are valued between \$659,000 and \$1.5 million per site, and total \$11.3 million per year for the initial candidate sites. Total annual undiscounted and uninflated benefits, including both primary and additional, are approximately \$12.7 million per year.

There are a number of other benefits that could not be quantified, including:

- improved quality of patient care because of more frequent nutritional analyses;
- improved quality of patient care because of an increase in the number of patients receiving dietitian services;
- increased number of nutritional assessments of patients;
- less opportunity for fraud, waste, and abuse because of more timely and accurate management data;
- improved management of the Food Service Department because of increased completeness and accuracy of reports;
- increased satisfaction because of improved food quality;
- increased job satisfaction by dietitians because of more involvement with professional rather than procedural activities.

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NOTE: Benefits were inflated using DoD Inflation Index and discounted at 10%.

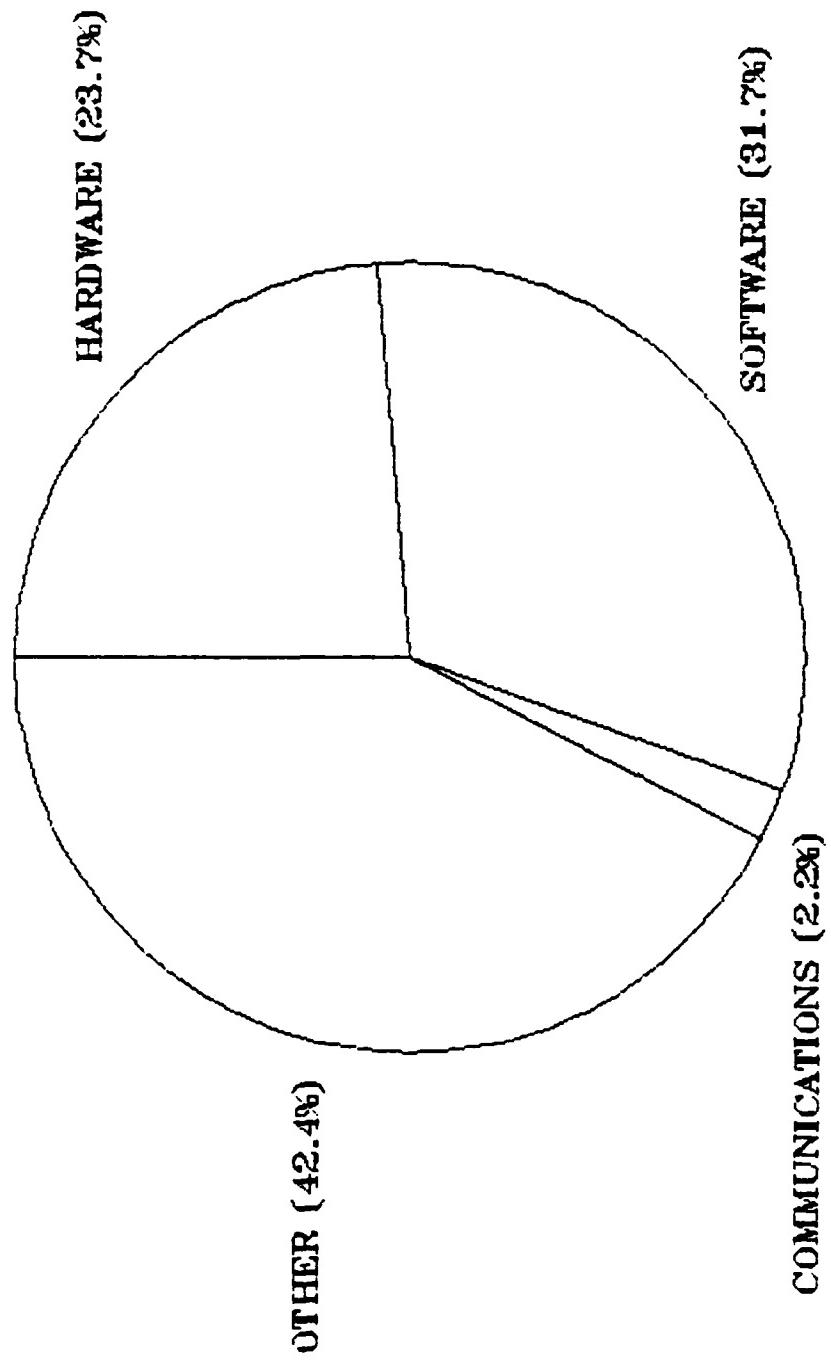
FIGURE S-1. DISTRIBUTION OF PRESENT VALUE LIFE-CYCLE BENEFITS
OF TRIFFOD IN 12 CANDIDATE SITES

One-time costs of the system for the nine medium sized hospitals are estimated to be approximately \$91,600 per site, and annual undiscounted recurring costs are estimated to be \$20,600. Total life-cycle cost, assuming an eight-year lifecycle for the system, is approximately \$256,000 per site (undiscounted and uninflated). For the three larger hospitals (with an average census over 400), one-time average acquisition costs are estimated to be approximately \$109,000, and annual recurring costs are about \$26,900. The total eight-year lifecycle cost is therefore approximately \$325,000 for each of the larger hospitals. The largest one-time cost is for computing equipment, with the remaining costs for purchase of software, installation, and site preparation (Figure S-2). The recurring costs are mainly for equipment maintenance and supplies.

The total estimated present value lifecycle benefits and costs of TRIFOOD, broken down into major categories for the initial 12 candidate sites are shown in Table S-1. Dollar values for the base-case benefits and costs were inflated using the DoD inflation index and discounted at a rate of 10%. The present value of lifecycle primary benefits for the 12 initial sites is approximately \$7.6 million, and of additional benefits approximately \$60.4 million, totaling \$68 million. The present value of lifecycle costs of TRIFOOD for 12 candidate sites is \$2.6 million. The net lifecycle primary benefits (primary benefits minus costs) of TRIFOOD for 12 candidate sites are approximately \$4.9 million, while the net lifecycle total of all benefits is \$65.3 million.

Figure S-3 compares the cumulative annual estimated present value costs and primary benefits of TRIFOOD in the 12 candidate sites over the lifetime of the TRIFOOD project. After 1987, the estimated cumulative primary benefits exceed the estimated cumulative costs until the project terminates in 1995.

Sensitivity analyses show that the positive net benefits in general are not affected by different assumptions about inflation rates or by assumptions about major benefits.

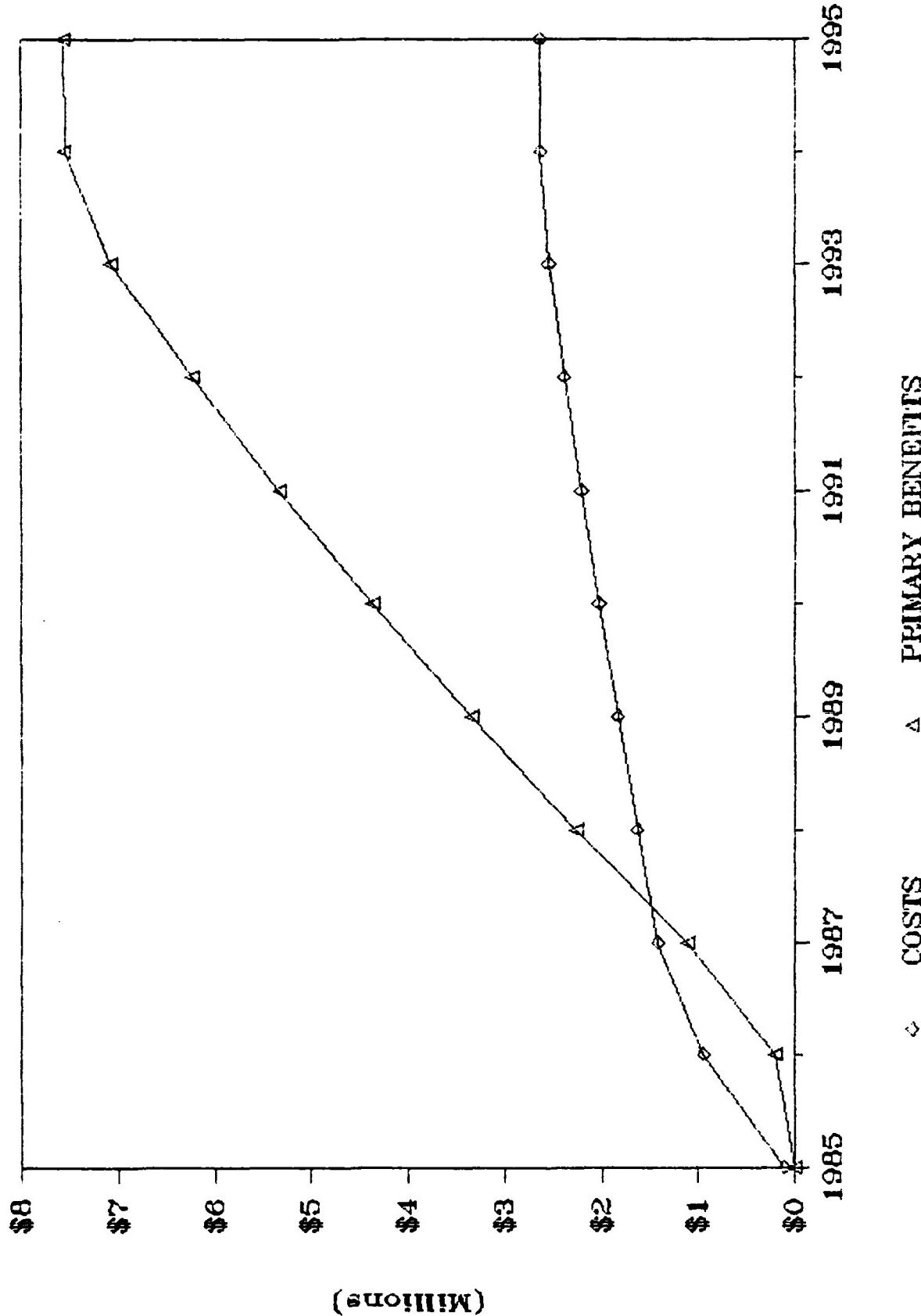


NOTE: Costs were inflated using DOD Inflation Index and discounted at 10%.

FIGURE S-2. DISTRIBUTION OF PRESENT VALUE LIFECYCLE COSTS
OF TRIFOOD IN 12 CANDIDATE SITES

TABLE S-1
TOTAL ESTIMATED PRESENT VALUE LIFECYCLE BENEFITS AND COSTS
OF TRIFCOD BY MAJOR CATEGORY FOR 12 CANDIDATE SITES

	<u>Present Value Lifecycle (Millions of \$)</u>	<u>Percentage of Total</u>
<u>BENEFITS</u>		
<u>Primary</u>		
Increased availability of MTF personnel time	5.12	7.5
Materiel savings	<u>2.44</u>	<u>3.6</u>
TOTAL PRIMARY BENEFITS	7.56	11.1
<u>Additional</u>		
Increased availability of MTF personnel time	60.41	88.9
TOTAL FOR ALL BENEFITS	67.97	100.0
<u>COSTS</u>		
Hardware	0.62	23.7
Software	0.83	31.7
Communication	0.06	2.2
Other	<u>1.12</u>	<u>42.4</u>
TOTAL COSTS	2.63	100.00
NET BENEFITS (Primary)	4.93	
NET BENEFITS (All)	65.35	



NOTE: Benefits and costs were inflated using Dow Inflation Index and discounted at 10%.

FIGURE S-3. CUMULATIVE PRIMARY BENEFITS AND COSTS OF TRIFOOD IN 12 CANDIDATE SITES

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I. INTRODUCTION

A. BACKGROUND

The Tri-Service Medical Information Systems (TRIMIS) Program Office (TPO) is currently preparing the Functional Description (FD) of a computerized system, referred to as the TRIFOOD system, which will support food service activities in Medical Treatment Facilities (MTFs). Current plans are to release a Request for Proposal to potential vendors in the early part of 1985, and to begin to implement the first pilot systems beginning in the fall of 1985. The three pilot sites now being considered for the system are Naval Hospital Bethesda (Navy), Wilford Hall USAF Medical Center (Air Force) and Womack Army Community Hospital, Fort Bragg (Army). Twelve initial candidates for the TRIFOOD system have been identified: four Navy, four Army, and four Air Force sites. Table 1 identifies the candidate sites and presents specific characteristics of the workload for each. The facilities vary in size, with average daily census ranging from 125 to 630. After installation of the first system in August 1985, it is anticipated that the installation process will continue through November 1986. The projected dates for installing the TRIFOOD system in each of the 12 candidate sites are shown in Table 2.

Military treatment facilities generally have limited Automatic Data Processing support in the food service departments. According to the TRIFOOD FD, the Army has AMEDD (Army Medical Department Hospital Food Service System, Version II) in all of its Medical Centers and in some of its Medical Department Activities, the Navy has a computerized food service system in one hospital, and the Air Force has limited automated support in conjunction with the a la carte pricing system. The automated system with the most extensive capabilities is the Interim Food Service System installed at Walter Reed Army Medical Center (WRAMC). This system was designed to meet the specific needs of WRAMC.

TABLE 1

CHARACTERISTICS OF CANDIDATE TRIFOOD SITES

FY83 Workload Statistics^a

<u>Site</u>	<u>No. of Major Menu Changes per Year</u>	<u>No. of Days within Menu Cycle</u>	<u>No. of Recipes</u>	<u>Average Daily Admissions per Day</u>	<u>No. of Patient Trays</u>	<u>Average Daily Census</u>	Outpatient			<u>Dollars of Subsistence Clinic</u>	<u>Average Inventory Dollar Value</u>
							<u>Clinic</u>	<u>Nutrition</u>	<u>Visits to</u>		
NAVFICSP Bethesda	1	14	1500	837	46	414	9	\$1,400,000	\$21,500	575	
Willford Hall USAF Med Cen	2	28	900	1704	61	630	17	\$1,500,000	\$47,500	612	
Womack Army Hosp, Ft. Bragg	2	28	530	395	37	170	16	\$ 480,000	\$28,800	456	
NAVFICSP San Diego	1	21	1500	1188	87	525	15.3	\$1,645,000	\$ 4,400	680	
USAF Med Cen Keesler	2	35	2826	555	31	268	14	\$ 596,000	\$15,000	470	
Darnall Army Hosp, Ft. Hood	1	28	600	367	40	146	52	\$ 402,000	\$22,000	480	
NAVFICSP Oakland	1	21	1500	600	42	260	8	\$ 750,000	\$ 5,550	480	
Wright Patterson Med Cen Hosp	4	28	800	439	24	211	21	\$ 500,000	\$21,300	800	
Martin Army Hosp, Ft. Benning	1	21	900	437	36	189	29	\$ 453,170	\$42,000	400	
NAVFICSP Camp Pendleton	2	21	1500	325	31	165	19	\$ 491,000	\$ 1,850	325	
D. Grant USAF Hosp, Travis AFB	2	28	2853	670	31	232	21	\$ 546,000	\$17,000	572	
Walson Army Hosp, Ft. Dix	1	28	2000	375	28	125	6	\$ 318,000	\$21,000	480	

^aWorkload data provided by the TRIMIS Program Office.

TABLE 2
TIME PHASING OF CANDIDATE TRIFOOD SITES

<u>Site</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Projected Date of Installation^a</u>
NAVHOSP Bethesda	Bethesda, MD	August 1985
Wilford Hall USAF Med Cen	San Antonio, TX	October 1985
Womack Army Hosp, Ft. Bragg	Fayetteville, NC	January 1986
NAVHOSP San Diego	San Diego, CA	March 1986
USAF Med Cen Keesler	Biloxi, MS	May 1986
Darnall Army Hosp, Ft. Hood	Kileen, TX	July 1986
NAVHOSP Oakland	Oakland, CA	September 1986
Wright Patterson Med Cen Hosp	Dayton, OH	September 1986
Martin Army Hosp, Ft. Benning	Columbus, OH	September 1986
NAVHOSP Camp Pendleton	Oceanside, CA	November 1986
D. Grant USAF Hosp, Travis AFB	Fairfield, CA	November 1986
Walson Army Hosp, Ft. Dix	Pemberton, NJ	November 1986

^aProjected date of installation provided by the TRIMIS Program Office.

B. APPROACH

This report presents a Preliminary Economic Analysis (PEA) of the TRIFOOD system, and uses preliminary estimates of the benefits and costs associated with the system.

In preparing the list of benefits and costs, we have:

- reviewed the preliminary Functional Description working papers for the TRIFOOD system and the studies on benefits of the food system installed at WRAMC;
- reviewed the literature on computerized hospital food service systems installed in civilian hospitals;
- had discussions with and requested information from several civilian hospitals that have installed systems to support food service operations;
- had discussions with TRIMIS staff about the benefit equations and parameter values and the cost estimates.

The next sections of this chapter summarize the literature review and briefly describe food service operations in typical MTFs and the functions planned for the TRIFOOD system. Chapter II lists the anticipated benefits and equations for estimating them. These equations are used to define workload data for a sample set of MTFs analyzed in this PEA. Chapter III presents estimates of TRIFOOD system costs. Chapter IV presents the results of the cost-benefit calculations, and Chapter V, the results of sensitivity analyses.

C. LITERATURE REVIEW

This section briefly summarizes the literature reviewed. A more complete review is presented in Appendix A, which also lists the references.

Most of the literature cites some benefits of automated food service systems; however, these tend to be either qualitative, or unquantifiable when extrapolated to different settings. Each system described in the literature is unique to a particular facility; thus it is difficult to determine just how such savings would occur in a different environment.

Several articles cited overall food cost savings from a computer system. University Hospitals of Cleveland saved \$30,000⁽¹⁰⁾ in the

first six months and \$700,000⁽⁹⁾ in a five-year period from 1971 to 1975. They had a total food management system but tended to attribute the cost savings to "rigid control over the types and the amounts of ingredients that are made available for food service preparation."⁽⁹⁾

Food cost savings have also been attributed to computerized menu planning. An article by Balintfy⁽¹⁵⁾ reports the results of an experiment that compared computer-assisted menu planning with manual menu planning. He found a cost savings of 18.7% from the automated approach and, as an additional benefit, the computerized method ensured that nutritional requirements would also be met.

Another article⁽¹⁹⁾ suggests that up to 34% of costs can be saved when a computer-assisted menu planning (CAMP) system is fully operational. The Research Hospital and Medical Center in Kansas City, Mo., has a CAMP system and reports a 12.5% reduction in the average cost of raw foods "despite a 2.6 percent increase in the number of meals served and a 4.8 percent rise in USDA cost-of-food index."⁽¹⁷⁾

Several articles have reported a combination of food and labor savings. For example, Los Alamitos General Hospital, an acute care hospital with 173 beds, reported "less than 20% reduction in food costs and one-half of an FTE."⁽¹⁸⁾ The automated food system at this hospital was being run on a microcomputer. The Community Hospital of Indianapolis reported that it expected to save \$64,000 a year in food and labor costs.⁽⁷⁾ An article about University Hospitals of Cleveland also cited a food and labor savings of \$2.3 million over a five-year period.⁽⁹⁾

One of the articles cited several benefits, quantitative and qualitative, from a change in the forms used by the food department. The University of Missouri, during a two-week observational period following the implementation of its system, found that the number of forms the department used daily was reduced by 45%. They also reported that "the daily preparation time for completing food stores requisitions was reduced from 20 min. to 8." Two qualitative benefits were that employees were pleased that there were fewer forms and that the forms were more legible.⁽³⁾

Two other hospitals with automated systems, West Allis Memorial Hospital in Wisconsin,⁽¹⁶⁾ and Fairview General Hospital, Cleveland,⁽¹¹⁾ reported savings from computerizing its menus. West Allis Hospital reported an annual savings in 1973 of \$3,289. Fairview claimed significant savings in several areas, including reduced use of paper and reduced storage space. Savings related to personnel were also reported: the print shop saved 110 hours per year; 60% of the dietary secretary's time was freed because she no longer had to type the menus; and 1,095 hours of the supervisor's time could be redirected from menu-related activities to processing food and managing personnel.

As previously stated, the majority of benefits described in the articles are essentially qualitative and can be categorized as increased patient satisfaction, increased job satisfaction, improved quality of care, and improved management. Increased patient satisfaction may result from improved quality of food⁽¹⁰⁾ and a better correlation between food ordered and food received. One hospital could add a personal touch to their menus by printing special messages, such as "Happy Birthday."⁽¹⁶⁾

Several articles suggested that an automated food service system might enhance job satisfaction. Systems eliminated some of the repetitive daily tasks and enabled dietitians to perform more professional rather than procedural tasks.⁽¹¹⁾ An unexpected benefit at Case-Western Reserve University during the process of designing and implementing the system was "more dialogue among clerical and food production dietitians which facilitated decision-making about recipe, menu, food ingredient and food product changes."⁽¹²⁾ It was suggested that increased job satisfaction might lead to a reduction in personnel turnover⁽¹⁷⁾ in an industry where turnover is about 10.4% per month.⁽⁴⁾

Quality of care can be improved by a number of factors, including more accurate nutritional analyses⁽¹²⁾ and more patients receiving personal attention from the dietitian.⁽¹¹⁾ Also, menus can serve as a teaching tool for people on special diets by showing patients the various types of food that they can eat.⁽¹¹⁾

Benefits from improved management can be achieved in a variety of ways. For example, more accurate management reports, more timely and more available information, and more accurate inventories are some of the potential benefits leading to better management of food services.

D. SYSTEM FUNCTIONS: PRELIMINARY DESCRIPTION

The preliminary Functional Description (FD) working papers for the TRIFOOD system outline the desired functions and capabilities of an automated food service system for a military hospital. As defined in the FD draft, Medical Food Service Management is "the process of gathering, processing, and dispensing information necessary to: (1) assure the preparation and service of palatable and nutritionally adequate diets within established monetary limitations and time constraints to patients and personnel authorized to subsist, (2) provide appropriate staff and patient education, and (3) provide appropriate dietetic treatment of patients." A more complete description of military food service activities is presented in Appendix B.

The major objectives of automating dietary departments are:

- to improve patient care by improving food services; and
- to reduce the cost of food services.

Medical Food Service in military hospitals has been divided into ten functional areas. The activities within seven of these ten categories are considered part of the functions associated with the TRIFOOD system. The remaining three activities are addressed in the Clinical Dietetics module of the Composite Health Care System (CHCS).

The intended functions and capabilities of the TRIFOOD system are, briefly:

- Menu planning. The system should allow the user to write, price, and print menus for regular and therapeutic meals. It should be able to generate menus in various formats for use by patients, dining-room personnel, and kitchen personnel.
- Production control. The system is intended to assist the user in activities associated with preparing and producing food. The capabilities are expected to include scheduling production of food, estimating quantities of

food needed, calculating proportions of ingredients needed when the yield of a recipe changes, and converting the amounts of ingredients into standard units of issue. The system should also generate various reports for the different areas involved in production. It will act as a link between menu planning and subsistence inventory.

- Service Management. The system is intended to allow the user to compute service requirements (meal census and meal preference) based on patients' selections and the number of diners and/or to make projections using historical data. These actual and projected values can be compared and used for reference. Also, the system should be able to print documents that will assist in the proper transfer of food from production areas to service areas. Such documents will include nourishment labels, tray assembly menus, and so forth. Additionally, the system will verify diners' authorization.
- Inventory control. It is expected that the system will control the subsistence inventory. Information provided will include food purchase and issue transactions and a perpetual inventory.
- Financial Control. The system is expected to handle all financial aspects of the food service department, including accounting for rations, subsistence, materiel, equipment, and personnel costs. It will be able to calculate the cost of recipes (per serving or per food item), purchase costs over a specified period of time, and costs associated with maintaining levels of subsistence inventory. It is intended to monitor the number of cash meals served and the number of meals patients receive. It should also analyze the various budgets and should generate all financial reports that are required by regulations.
- Nutritional Analysis. The system is intended to compute the nutritional values of menus and recipes. It should

also be able to analyze and evaluate a patient's nutritional intake. The obtained values can be compared to a nutritional standard such as the Recommended Daily Allowance (RDA). The system is also intended to provide individual nutritional assessments.

- Management Data and Reporting. The system is intended to provide management and system support. It will act as a reference file for information on all functions and will allow both batch-method in-putting and on-line use of the system. As well as being able to update data files, the system will generate data for the Uniform Chart of Accounts (UCA) and other reports. Also, system security and user access should be provided by the system.

Three other functional areas that are part of the Medical Food Service are scheduled to be included in the Composite Health Care System (CHCS): Personnel Management, Training, and Clinical Dietetics.

When initially implemented, TRIFOOD is intended to be a stand-alone system. However, it is anticipated that the TRIFOOD system will eventually interface with CHCS.

In summary, the TRIFOOD system is expected to be a flexible system that will meet the needs of the food service department. Professional time will be re-allocated to direct patient care activities because of a reduction in repetitive clerical tasks. More complete and rapidly available management data will improve overall efficiency of the operation and allow more of management's time to be focused on patient care activities.

II. SYSTEM BENEFITS

This chapter discusses the benefits, both quantitative and qualitative, which may be expected to accrue from implementation of a TRIFOOD system. They have been grouped into those associated with food cost savings, inventory, and savings of personnel time. The savings of personnel time include those expected from reducing the time required to perform current functions and also in the time saved for functions that are currently not performed because of a lack of resources or personnel. These latter savings are therefore characterized as "additional" benefits. The benefits are summarized in Tables C-1 through C-6 of Appendix C.

A. FOOD COST SAVINGS

Savings in the costs of raw food after implementation of an automated food system result from several factors:

- (1) improved forecasting and more accurate calculation of ingredients required for a given number of portions reduce overproduction and waste of food;
- (2) more accurate control of food costs, because pricing menus has become easier;
- (3) reduced pilferage, because more consistent review of "book" versus actual inventory highlights discrepancies.

Any reduction in food costs from these factors may not immediately reduce the subsistence budget for food. Under current regulations, Army and Air Force MFSs are required to make the total amount spent on food annually fall within a narrow corridor of their annual food budget, which is based on the total number of meals and estimated ration costs. Navy MFSs have the option of spending less than the subsistence target budget or shifting funds within the total MFS budget.

Reducing food costs will, however, enable dietary managers to upgrade the quality of food served. Any resulting reduction in food costs is therefore considered a legitimate benefit.

The following savings have been cited by hospitals that have implemented food systems (a list of references is at the end of this chapter).

- Community Hospital of Indianapolis reported a 12% reduction in food costs (private communication).
- University Hospital of Cleveland reported⁽¹⁾ a savings of \$700,000 over five years. At 2.3 million meals annually and at an average cost of raw food of \$1.25⁽²⁾ per meal, the percent of costs saved is $\$700,000/(5 \times \$1.25 \times 2,300,000) = 5\%$.
- Users of computer-assisted menu planning reported that they "can anticipate savings of up to 34% in raw food costs."⁽³⁾
- The results of one experiment showed that computer-assisted menu planning reduced food costs associated with manual planning by 18.7%.⁽⁴⁾
- Five residential institutions run by New Jersey's Department of Human Services reported spending 13% less for food.⁽⁵⁾

The reported savings in food costs thus vary from 5% to 34%. Since it is not clear how much of the savings will be applicable to the military environment, to be conservative, the lowest figure (5%) was used for estimating benefits.

B. INVENTORY REDUCTION

The system's inventory module should facilitate improved control of the food and inventory providing a more balanced inventory, by minimizing shortages as well as overstocking.

However, a reduction in the total dollar value of inventory will not be obtained in the short run, since MTF inventory levels are currently designated by each military department (MilDep). The automated system may enable the MilDep to achieve reductions in the long run, when more of the automated systems have been proliferated. Consequently, no quantitative benefits are included, although a number of qualitative benefits may accrue, as well as other benefits difficult to estimate, such as:

- preventing food shortages that would lead to the substitution of items with higher costs or perhaps even a complete menu change at the last minute;
- allowing for more exact compliance with regulations, thereby reducing the possibility of overstocking;
- reducing errors in ordering.

C. PERSONNEL SAVINGS

1. Management and Financial Reporting

The financial control and management data and reporting modules will facilitate the preparation of the required periodic financial and management reports, including workload reporting, UCA and ration accounting, and inventory pricing. Since the number and type of reports required are generally independent of the size of the hospital, it is assumed that each facility will receive an equal benefit from the implementation of the TRIFOOD system.

The estimates of benefits outlined below are based on discussions with TPO staff.

a. Daily Pricing of On-Hand Inventory

The daily pricing of on-hand inventory is currently being done only in the Air Force. This benefit, therefore, will be characterized as a primary benefit for the Air Force and additional benefit for the Army and the Navy.

TRIMIS staff estimates that 20 hours per week of an E-5 level staff person's time are currently devoted to this task. The TRIFOOD system should eliminate 90% of this effort.

b. Monthly Inventory Pricing Reconciliation

This currently involves about 16 hours per month of an E-5 level staff person. It is estimated that 90% will be saved with TRIFOOD.

c. Ration Accounting (comparison of earnings versus expenditures)

In the Air Force, this involves a daily effort and a monthly summarization, while in the other two MilDeps only monthly reports are prepared. The benefit for weekly ration accounting is considered to be additional for the Army and Navy.

It is estimated that this task requires 4 hours per month by an E-5 level staff person in all three MilDeps, plus an additional 5

hours per week in Air Force MTFs, and that 50% of this effort will be saved with TRIFOOD.

d. Monthly Workload Reporting (including that required for Uniform Chart of Accounts (UCA) and Uniform Staffing Methodology (USM)).

It is estimated that this currently requires 15 hours per month by an O-3 level staff person, of which 75% will be saved.

2. Inventory Maintenance

The system's inventory function includes maintenance of perpetual inventory, determination of purchase requirements (based on forecast usage, reorder points, and economic order quantities [EOQs]), determination of issue quantities to production, preparation of purchasing and associated documents, and periodic analysis of inventories.

a. Maintain On-hand Subsistence (Food) Inventory

This task is estimated to require 20 hours per week of an E-5 level staff person, of which 90% will be saved.

b. Determination of Purchase Requirements

This task is estimated to require 10 hours per week of an E-5 level staff person, of which 90% will be saved.

c. Determination of Production Issue Quantities

This function is performed only informally now, and is estimated to require 10 hours per week of an E-5 level staff person, of which 90% will be saved. To do this function accurately (by nonautomated methods) would require an estimated 1/3 hour for each of the 1,050 recipes per week, or 350 hours per week of an E-5 level staff person. It is estimated that 90% of this time would be saved, as an additional benefit.

d. Monthly Inventory Analysis (including comparison of physical and "book" inventories)

It is estimated that this requires 10 hours per month of a dietitian (O-3 level), and that 50% of this effort will be saved.

3. Service Management

This includes forecasting the census, determining item preferences, computing service quantities, and comparing forecast with actual usage. Because of lack of resources, these functions are being only

partially performed. The benefits in this area have therefore been characterized as partly primary, and partly additional.

a. Census Forecasting

It is anticipated that 2 hours per week of an E-6 level staff person is devoted to this task currently, of which 50% will be saved. If the census forecasting were done more accurately, it is estimated that an additional 5 hours per week would be required, of which 50% would also be saved.

b. Item Preference

Assuming that the number of menu items is fairly constant from site to site, it is estimated that currently 4 hours per week of an E-6 level staff person is devoted to this task, of which 50% will be saved. If the task were performed more accurately, an additional 12 hours per week would be required, of which 50% would be saved.

c. Computing Service Quantities (servings)

Approximately 4 hours per month of an E-6 level staff person is estimated to be devoted to this task, all of which will be saved. To perform this function more accurately would require an additional 10 hours per week, all of which would be saved.

d. Evaluation

This involves comparing actual requirements with forecasted requirements. It is estimated that 2 hours per week of an E-6 level staff person are currently devoted to this task, all of which will be saved. If the task were performed more accurately, as will be possible with TRIFOOD, it would require an additional 12 hours per week, all of which would be saved.

4. Clerical Assistance

Considerable secretarial effort is now devoted to typing cyclical menus and the various documents required for the tray assembly and dining-room service, production reports, and procurement.

a. Cycle Menus

It is estimated that 4.3 hours of a GS-4 level staff person is required to type menus for each day in the menu cycle, and that 67% of this time will be saved.

b. Daily Service Reports

(1) Tally Reports

The Air Force is the only service that currently tallies all items. Time now spent on this activity in the Army and Navy is considered to be minimal; therefore, the benefit for these services will be characterized as additional. It is estimated that the savings are 2.5 hours of a GS-3 level staff person, per 1,000 inpatient meals served.

(2) Tray Assembly Reports

It is anticipated that this task requires 3 hours per day of a GS-3 level staff person, of which 67% will be saved.

c. Production Reports

(1) Daily Worksheets

These are estimated to require 21 hours per week of an E-6 level staff person, 67% of which will be saved.

(2) Cycle Menu Production Preparation Documents

This task is estimated to require 1.4 hours of a GS-4 level staff person per menu-day of the menu cycle, for each major menu update, all of which will be saved.

d. Procurement Documents

This is estimated to require 10 hours per week of an E-6 level staff person, of which 90% will be saved.

5. Menu Planning: Cost and Nutrition Analysis

The system's nutritional analysis and cost modules will assist in menu planning, by improving and facilitating calculations of the nutritional content and costs of menus and recipes. Because of the time required, these calculations are now carried out on a very restricted basis. The estimated benefits are therefore considered to be additional, rather than a reduction of the time personnel now spend on these tasks.

a. Nutritional Analysis

This is estimated to require 16 hours per menu day of a dietitian (O-3 level) for each day in the menu cycle, for each major menu change. It is estimated that 90% of that time will be saved.

b. Menu Price Analysis per Menu Cycle

This is estimated to require 4 hours of an E-6 level staff person per menu-day, of which 90% will be saved.

c. Menu Price Analysis for Price Updates

This is estimated to require 12 hours of an E-6 level staff person for each monthly price update change, and that 90% of this will be saved.

d. Annual Recipe Price Analysis

This is estimated to require 1/3 hour of an E-6 level staff person per recipe in the recipe file; 90% is estimated to be saved.

e. Recipe Price Update Analysis

This is estimated to require 5 minutes of an E-6 level staff person per recipe updated per cycle, that 10% of the recipes are updated per cycle, and that 90% of this effort would be saved.

6. Patient Nutritional Analysis and Assessment

The capability to perform these activities will be included in the TRIFOOD system because it will contain the required data base, although they are functions of clinical dietetics. Nutritional analysis is expected to be carried out for all patients who are on modified diets and selected patients on regular diets. Nutritional assessment is conducted for all patients; however, the depth of the evaluation will vary. Benefits in this area are also additional.

a. Patient Nutritional Analysis

It is estimated that 50% of inpatient admissions will receive a nutritional analysis of their food intake and diet which requires 1 hour of an O-3 level staff person per patient; an estimated 80% of this time will be saved.

In addition, it is estimated that 90% of the outpatients in the nutrition clinic will receive a nutritional analysis, also requiring 1 hour of an O-3 level staff person per patient, of which 80% will be saved.

b. Nutritional Assessment/Anthropometric Calculations

All inpatients will receive a nutritional assessment requiring an estimated 1/4 hour of a GS-3 level staff person; 50% of the inpatients will receive an intermediate assessment requiring 1 hour of an O-3

level staff person; and 5% of inpatients will receive a 20-hour in-depth assessment by an O-3 level staff person.

Further, it is estimated that all of the outpatients seen in the nutritional clinic will receive an assessment requiring 1/4 hour of a GS-3 level staff person, and that 50% will also require an intermediate assessment.

It is estimated that the TRIFOOD system will save 50% of the time required for these assessments.

D. WORKLOAD DATA REQUIREMENTS

The estimating equations for benefits are summarized in Tables C-1 through C-6 in Appendix C. The MTF-specific data required for calculating the value of those benefits dependent on workload are:

Annual raw food expenditures

Number of major menu changes per year

Number of days in a menu cycle

Average number of trays per day

Number of recipes on file

Average daily admissions

Average number of outpatient visits to the nutrition clinic
per day

Percent of inpatients on modified diets

Percent of nutrition clinic patients on modified diets.

Table 3 presents the estimated time-costs of active-duty and civilian personnel at a site. Costs are based on salary scales and fringe benefits applicable in FY84. The annual site benefits were estimated (in 1984 dollars) in Table 4, using the personnel time-cost estimates in Table 3 and the estimating equations presented in Tables C-1 through C-6 in Appendix C.

The annual primary benefits (inflated using the DoD inflation index and discounted at 10%) vary from \$85,000 to \$178,000 per site, and total \$1.4 million for the 12 sites. The fixed benefits (those independent of a site's workload) average \$76,000 per site: the remainder are dependent on the workload at an individual site (see Figure 1, where the annual primary benefits are plotted against the average daily census, which is used as an indicator of facility

TABLE 3

DOLLAR VALUE OF TIME FOR PERSONNEL IN
MEDICAL TREATMENT FACILITIES, FY1984

Grade or Rank	Dollar Value of Time ^a			
	<u>Per Year</u>	<u>Per Day</u>	<u>Per Hour</u>	<u>Per Minute</u>
<u>0-3</u>				
Navy	59,987	230.74	28.84	.48
Air Force	57,990	223.04	27.88	.46
Army	54,766	210.64	26.33	.44
<u>E-6</u>				
Navy	37,544	144.40	18.05	.30
Air Force	36,774	141.44	17.68	.29
Army	34,674	133.36	16.67	.28
<u>E-5</u>				
Navy	30,763	118.32	14.79	.25
Air Force	30,680	118.00	14.75	.25
Army	29,286	112.64	14.08	.23
<u>GS-4</u>	20,197	77.68	9.71	.16
<u>GS-3</u>	17,992	69.20	8.65	.14

^aCivilian salaries from 1984 Pay Schedule for Federal White-Collar Workers Table published in Personnel Hilites, December 1983. Includes leave and holiday allowance of 18% and other fringes of 21.7% of base pay.

Military salaries: Includes basic pay from annual composite standard rates table (FY83), increased by 4% to adjust for 1984 pay raise. Rates for Basic Allowance for Quarters, Miscellaneous Expense, Permanent Change of Station Expense, and Incentive and Special Pays were added to the basic pay. These combined rates were adjusted by the leave and holiday allowance of 18%, and the retirement and other benefits allowance of 34.5% for officers and 49.5% for enlisted personnel.

TABLE 4
ANNUAL BENEFITS OF TRIFOOD IN CANDIDATE SITES (1984 Dollars)

PRIMARY BENEFITS		WILFORD		WORACK		SAN DIEGO		KESLER		DARWALL		OAKLAND		V-PAT		MARTIN		PENDLE		GRANT		VALSON		TOTAL	
INCREASED AVAILABILITY of M/F PERSONNEL TIME																									
Inventory Pricing	\$ 12,000	12,000	0	1,433	1,433	0	12,000	0	12,000	0	2,354	2,354	0	12,000	0	12,000	0	1,353	1,353	0	12,000	0	12,000	0	
Retail Accounting - weekly	1,500	1,500	0	200	200	0	1,500	0	1,500	0	355	355	0	1,500	0	1,500	0	355	355	0	1,500	0	1,500	0	
Retail Accounting - monthly	1,010	1,010	0	140	140	0	1,010	0	1,010	0	355	355	0	1,010	0	1,010	0	355	355	0	1,010	0	1,010	0	
Retail Inventory	355	355	0	50	50	0	355	0	355	0	355	355	0	355	0	355	0	355	355	0	355	0	355	0	
Retail Subsidiary Inventory	1,010	1,010	0	150	150	0	1,010	0	1,010	0	1,010	1,010	0	1,010	0	1,010	0	1,010	1,010	0	1,010	0	1,010	0	
Retail Purchase Quantities	13,003	13,003	0	1,730	1,730	0	13,003	0	13,003	0	1,730	1,730	0	13,003	0	13,003	0	1,730	1,730	0	13,003	0	13,003	0	
Delays in Issue Quantities	6,912	6,912	0	6,309	6,309	0	6,912	0	6,912	0	6,309	6,309	0	6,912	0	6,912	0	6,309	6,309	0	6,912	0	6,912	0	
Inventory Analysis	6,912	6,912	0	6,309	6,309	0	6,912	0	6,912	0	6,309	6,309	0	6,912	0	6,912	0	6,309	6,309	0	6,912	0	6,912	0	
Census Forecasting	1,010	1,010	0	140	140	0	1,010	0	1,010	0	1,010	1,010	0	1,010	0	1,010	0	1,010	1,010	0	1,010	0	1,010	0	
Item Preference	1,010	1,010	0	140	140	0	1,010	0	1,010	0	1,010	1,010	0	1,010	0	1,010	0	1,010	1,010	0	1,010	0	1,010	0	
Competing Services Quantities	1,730	1,730	0	240	240	0	1,730	0	1,730	0	240	240	0	1,730	0	1,730	0	240	240	0	1,730	0	1,730	0	
Evaluation	1,077	1,077	0	140	140	0	1,077	0	1,077	0	1,077	1,077	0	1,077	0	1,077	0	1,077	1,077	0	1,077	0	1,077	0	
Critical Mass	1,500	1,500	0	140	140	0	1,500	0	1,500	0	140	140	0	1,500	0	1,500	0	140	140	0	1,500	0	1,500	0	
Tally Reports	0	0	0	13,850	13,850	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
They Areable	6,310	6,310	0	6,310	6,310	0	6,310	0	6,310	0	6,310	6,310	0	6,310	0	6,310	0	6,310	6,310	0	6,310	0	6,310	0	
Daily Workbooks	11,471	11,471	0	12,130	12,130	0	12,130	0	12,130	0	12,130	12,130	0	12,130	0	12,130	0	12,130	12,130	0	12,130	0	12,130	0	
Main Production Prep. Doc.	199	199	0	761	761	0	761	0	761	0	301	301	0	301	0	301	0	301	301	0	301	0	301	0	
Procurement Decoupling	0,437	0,437	0	7,002	7,002	0	0,437	0	0,437	0	7,002	7,002	0	0,437	0	0,437	0	7,002	7,002	0	0,437	0	0,437	0	
Yearly subtotals	173,159	173,159	101,013,103	170,460	170,460	101,350,103	170,460	170,460	170,460	170,460	170,460	170,460	170,460	170,460	170,460	170,460	170,460	170,460	170,460	170,460	170,460	170,460	170,460		
MATERIAL SAVINGS																									
Food Purchase	\$ 170,000	170,000	0	175,000	175,000	0	174,000	0	173,350	173,350	0	174,000	0	171,500	171,500	0	175,000	175,000	0	171,500	171,500	0	175,000	175,000	
Yearly subtotals	170,000	170,000	0	175,000	175,000	0	174,000	0	173,350	173,350	0	174,000	0	171,500	171,500	0	175,000	175,000	0	171,500	171,500	0	175,000	175,000	
YEARLY TOTALS	\$ 143,134	\$ 170,700,103	101,013,103	\$ 170,460	\$ 170,460	101,350,103	\$ 170,460	\$ 170,460	\$ 170,460	\$ 170,460	\$ 170,460	\$ 170,460	\$ 170,460	\$ 170,460	\$ 170,460	\$ 170,460	\$ 170,460	\$ 170,460	\$ 170,460	\$ 170,460	\$ 170,460	\$ 170,460	\$ 170,460	\$ 170,460	
ADDITIONAL BENEFITS																									
INCREASED AVAILABILITY of M/F PERSONNEL TIME																									
Inventory Pricing	\$ 113,013	113,013	0	113,179	113,179	0	113,013	0	113,179	0	113,013	113,013	0	113,013	0	113,013	0	113,013	113,013	0	113,013	0	113,013	0	
Retail Accounting - weekly	1,921	1,921	0	1,921	1,921	0	1,921	0	1,921	0	1,921	1,921	0	1,921	0	1,921	0	1,921	1,921	0	1,921	0	1,921	0	
Retail Accounting - monthly	235,330	235,330	0	234,703	234,703	0	234,501	0	234,703	0	234,501	234,501	0	234,703	0	234,703	0	234,501	234,501	0	234,703	0	234,703	0	
Retail Inventory	2,347	2,347	0	2,301	2,301	0	2,167	0	2,301	0	2,167	2,167	0	2,301	0	2,167	0	2,167	2,167	0	2,167	0	2,167	0	
Retail Subsidiary Inventory	1,390	1,390	0	1,390	1,390	0	1,390	0	1,390	0	1,390	1,390	0	1,390	0	1,390	0	1,390	1,390	0	1,390	0	1,390	0	
Census Forecasting	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Item Preference	0,693	0,693	0	0,597	0,597	0	0,693	0	0,693	0	0,597	0,597	0	0,693	0	0,693	0	0,597	0,597	0	0,693	0	0,693	0	
Competing Services Quantities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Evaluation	11,263	11,263	0	10,402	10,402	0	11,263	0	11,263	0	10,402	10,402	0	11,263	0	11,263	0	10,402	10,402	0	11,263	0	11,263	0	
Tally Reports	6,687	6,687	0	3,110	3,110	0	6,721	0	6,721	0	3,110	3,110	0	6,721	0	6,721	0	3,110	3,110	0	6,721	0	6,721	0	
Nutritional Analysis	5,811	5,811	0	21,135	21,135	0	20,103	0	20,103	0	20,103	20,103	0	20,103	0	20,103	0	20,103	20,103	0	20,103	0	20,103	0	
New Price Analysis	910	910	0	3,345	3,345	0	3,345	0	3,345	0	3,345	3,345	0	3,345	0	3,345	0	3,345	3,345	0	3,345	0	3,345	0	
New Price Updates	2,339	2,339	0	2,391	2,391	0	2,339	0	2,339	0	2,391	2,391	0	2,339	0	2,339	0	2,391	2,391	0	2,339	0	2,339	0	
Annual Recipe Price Analysis	0,091	0,091	0	4,716	4,716	0	0,091	0	0,091	0	4,716	4,716	0	0,091	0	0,091	0	4,716	4,716	0	0,091	0	0,091	0	
Recipe Price Update Analysis	2,437	2,437	0	210,410	210,410	0	465,751	0	465,751	0	210,410	210,410	0	465,751	0	465,751	0	210,410	210,410	0	465,751	0	465,751	0	
Patient Nutritional Analysis	301,332	301,332	0	467,335	467,335	0	201,291	0	201,291	0	201,291	201,291	0	201,291	0	201,291	0	201,291	201,291	0	201,291	0	201,291	0	
Institutional Assessment	24,334	24,334	0	46,334	46,334	0	39,495	0	39,495	0	46,334	46,334	0	39,495	0	39,495	0	46,334	46,334	0	39,495	0	46,334	0	
Out Motivational Assessment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Yearly subtotals	\$ 175,007	\$ 11,161,000	0	\$ 166,745	\$ 11,311,300	0	\$ 177,075	\$ 11,110,521	0	\$ 169,462	\$ 11,272,291	0	\$ 178,346	\$ 11,110,521	0	\$ 171,077	\$ 11,110,521	0	\$ 171,077	\$ 11,110,521	0	\$ 171,077	\$ 11,110,521	0	
YEARLY TOTALS	\$ 175,007	\$ 11,161,000	0	\$ 166,745	\$ 11,310,341	0	\$ 177,075	\$ 11,110,521	0	\$ 169,462	\$ 11,272,291	0	\$ 178,346	\$ 11,110,521	0	\$ 171,077	\$ 11,110,521	0	\$ 171,077	\$ 11,110,521	0	\$ 171,077	\$ 11,110,521		
GRAND TOTALS	\$ 175,007	\$ 11,161,000	0	\$ 166,745	\$ 11,311,303	0	\$ 177,075	\$ 11,110,521	0	\$ 169,462	\$ 11,272,291	0	\$ 178,346	\$ 11,110,521	0	\$ 171,077	\$ 11,110,521	0	\$ 171,077	\$ 11,110,521	0	\$ 171,077	\$ 11,110,521		

Reprodu

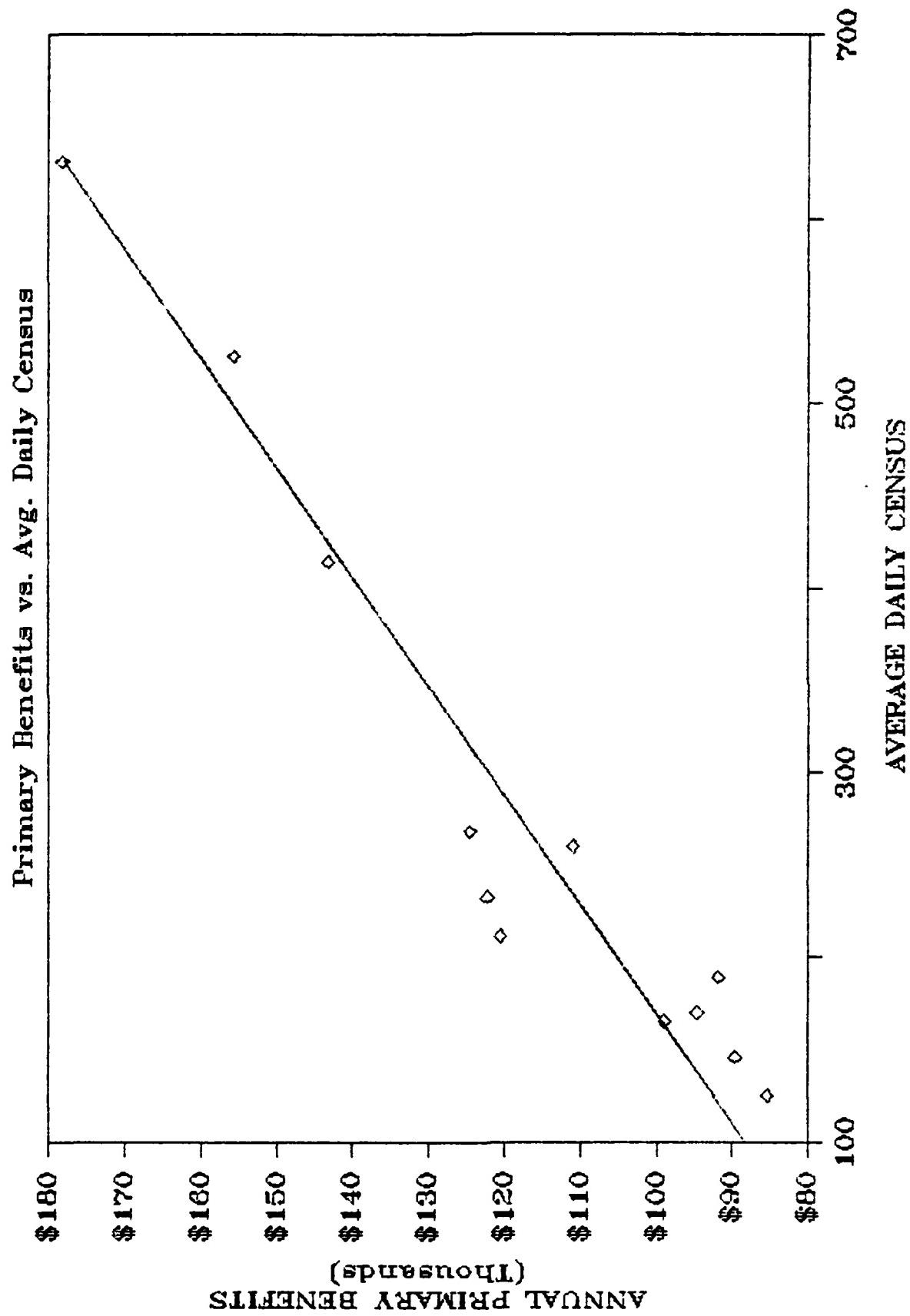


FIGURE 1. ANNUAL PRIMARY BENEFITS VERSUS AVERAGE DAILY CENSUS
OF CANDIDATE SITES (1984 DOLLARS)

workload). The additional benefits are between \$659,000 and \$1,519,000 per site, and total \$11 million. Total annual benefits for the 12 sites, including both primary and additional, are \$12.7 million.

E. QUALITATIVE BENEFITS

In addition to the quantifiable benefits expected from implementation of the TRIFOOD system, the following qualitative benefits are anticipated:

- Improved quality of patient care because of more frequent nutritional analyses.
- Improved quality of patient care because of an increase in the number of patients interacting with dietitians.
- As indicated above, one of the objectives of the TRIFOOD system is to facilitate nutritional assessment of patients. A number of studies⁽⁷⁻⁹⁾ have shown that up to 50% of patients admitted to a hospital suffer from protein-calorie malnutrition. Although as yet there apparently have been no properly defined randomized prospective studies showing that nutritional intervention can favorably affect a patient's morbidity, mortality or length of stay, it is not unreasonable to expect such benefits.
- Less opportunity for fraud, waste, and abuse, because of more timely and accurate management data.
- Improved management of the Food Service Department because reports will be more complete and accurate, enabling personnel to make more effective management decisions.
- Increased compliance with military department regulations.
- Reduction in transcription and computation errors in inventory records and purchase orders.
- Increased patient and diner satisfaction because of the reduced chance of shortages of preferred food.

- Increased patient satisfaction because of improved preparation, quality, or kind of food served.
- Increased job satisfaction of all food service personnel because of the elimination of tedious, monotonous, and repetitive clerical tasks.
- Increased job satisfaction of dietitians because of more involvement with professional rather than procedural activities.
- Increased job satisfaction of the food manager because of more timely and accurate management reports and inventories.

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III. TRIFOOD SYSTEM COSTS

The following estimates of costs of the TRIFOOD system are based on reviews of costs of similar systems, preliminary estimates developed by TRIMIS staff, and discussions with TRIMIS staff. System costs are characterized as either one-time costs (including system acquisition, site preparation, and training), or recurring costs (including maintenance and supplies).

Hardware Acquisition

Although the precise configuration for the computer system has not yet been determined, the cost of a similar system is approximately \$25,000 for a medium-sized hospital. It is anticipated that the larger hospitals in the initial implementation plan (NAVHOSP Bethesda, Wilford Hall USAF Medical Center, and NAVHOSP San Diego), will require additional peripheral devices, resulting in hardware costs of \$32,000.

Hardware Maintenance

Based on estimates provided to the TPO, annual hardware maintenance is estimated at 18% of equipment cost, or \$4,500 per year for the medium-sized hospitals and \$5,800 per year for the three larger hospitals.

Software Acquisition

Software rights will probably be acquired one time, rather than purchased separately for each site. This cost has been allocated to the 12 initial sites and is estimated at a cost of \$35,000 per site.

Software Maintenance

Software maintenance of the basic automated food system is estimated at \$65,000 per year. This amount has been allocated to the initial 12 sites, at a cost of approximately \$5,400 per site.

Software Modification, Documentation and Installation

Modifications will probably have to be made to the basic food system's software to meet TRIMIS requirements; the cost of such software modifications and the associated documentation is estimated at a one-time cost of \$93,000. Vendor implementation assistance costs are estimated at approximately \$2,500 per site. If the software

modification costs are prorated among the initial 12 sites, we arrive at a total of about \$10,250 per site for software modification, documentation and installation.

Communications

A conservative estimate of \$500 per device for communication lines between CRTs and printers was used in this analysis. The total communication cost for medium-sized hospitals is estimated at \$3,000 and for larger hospitals at \$5,500.

Site Preparation

The major cost of site preparation is expected to be for the installation of additional power outlets. The cost of site preparation is estimated as \$1,000 per site for medium-sized hospitals and \$2,000 per site for larger hospitals.

Training

Based on estimates provided by the TPO, travel expenses incurred in the training of the key personnel from each site will initially cost \$9,000 for a medium-sized hospital and \$13,000 for a larger hospital. It is also anticipated that one member from each site will attend a yearly meeting, thereby incurring a recurring cost of \$700 per year.

It is estimated that at the medium-sized hospitals four officers (O-3 level), four NCOs (E-6 level), two storeroom personnel (E-5 level), two supervisors (E-5 level), and one cost accountant (GS-4 level) will receive ten hours of training each in use of the system. The time cost of the staff involved in the training activities, using the hourly rates presented in Table 3, is approximately \$2,500. In the three larger hospitals it is estimated that ten officers, ten NCOs, four storeroom personnel, four supervisors, and one cost accountant will receive ten hours of training each. The training time cost of the personnel is approximately \$5,800 in the larger hospitals.

Supplies

It is estimated that the cost of the initial supplies needed by each site will be \$5,000. The recurring supply costs for medium-sized hospitals are estimated at \$10,000 per year and for larger hospitals at \$15,000 per year.

Data Collection

It is estimated that ten hours of a dietitian (O-3 level) and 30 hours of an NCO (E-6 level) will be required to collect and verify the data needed for building the initial files at each site. The time cost of this data collection is therefore approximately \$800 per site.

Total

Table 5 summarizes the TRIFOOD system's estimated costs, categorized as either one-time or recurring.

As indicated, for each medium-sized hospital, the total one-time cost is estimated at \$92,000, and annual recurring costs are \$21,000. Total lifecycle cost, assuming an eight-year lifecycle for the system, is therefore approximately \$256,000 (undiscounted and uninflated).

For each of the three larger hospitals, total one-time costs are estimated at approximately \$109,000, and annual recurring costs are about \$27,000. The total eight-year lifecycle cost is therefore approximately \$325,000 (undiscounted and uninflated).

TABLE 5

ESTIMATED TRIFOOD SYSTEM COSTS
(Thousands of Dollars)

	<u>Medium-Sized Hospitals</u>		<u>Large Hospitals</u>	
	<u>One-Time</u>	<u>Annual Recurring</u>	<u>One-Time</u>	<u>Annual Recurring</u>
Hardware-acquisition and maintenance	\$25.0	\$4.5	\$32.0	\$5.8
Software-acquisition and maintenance	35.0	5.4	35.0	5.4
Software-development and documentation	7.8	--	7.8	--
Communication	3.0	--	5.5	--
Site Preparation	1.0	--	2.0	--
Installation (vendor)	2.5	--	2.5	--
Training of Key Personnel	9.0	.7	13.0	.7
Staff Training	2.5	--	5.8	--
Supplies	5.0	10.0	5.0	15.0
Data Collection	<u>0.8</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>0.8</u>	<u>--</u>
TOTAL	\$91.6	\$20.6	\$109.4	\$26.9

IV. ESTIMATED PRESENT VALUE LIFECYCLE BENEFITS AND COSTS

A. ASSUMPTIONS

This section presents the results of a base-case lifecycle analysis of the TRIFOOD system for the 12 initial candidate sites. The estimated present value lifecycle benefit and cost analyses incorporate the estimates of benefits and costs derived in Chapters II and III with the following assumptions:

- The system's lifecycle for each site was taken as eight years, beginning with the estimated date of installation of each system, as presented in Table 2.
- Benefits were assumed to be realized beginning six months after installation of the system at each candidate site. It was assumed that it would take this time for the system to be fully functional and the personnel to be sufficiently experienced to take advantage of its labor-saving functions.
- In the base case, dollar values for benefits and costs were inflated annually over the lifecycle, using the DoD Inflation Index. Sensitivity analyses (Chapter V) were performed using two additional inflation indexes, the Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA) and Rate Control indexes. Inflation indexes are shown in Table 6.
- The 10% discount rate mandated by DoD was used in the base-case analyses. Discount rates of 0%, 6%, 8%, and 12% were also tested as sensitivity factors (Chapter V).

B. ESTIMATED PRESENT VALUE LIFECYCLE BENEFITS

The present value lifecycle benefits are presented in Table 7. The primary present value lifecycle benefits are approximately \$7.6 million, of which \$5.1 million (68%) result from personnel timesavings (Figure S-1). The major components of the primary benefits are reduced food purchase costs and a reduction of personnel time for maintaining the subsistence inventory and preparing daily worksheets.

TABLE 6

INFLATION RATES USED IN LIFECYCLE ANALYSIS OF BENEFITS AND COSTS

INFLATION INDEX/CATEGORY	Inflation (Percent per Year)				1989-1995
	1985	1986	1987	1988	
<u>DOD Index^a</u>					
Operating and Maintenance Costs	4.8	4.5	4.2	3.9	3.7
Personnel Costs					
Salary	4.8	4.5	4.2	3.9	3.7
Benefits	4.9	4.6	4.3	4.0	3.7
<u>HCFA Project Inflation^b</u>					
Other Miscellaneous Costs	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2
Personnel Costs					
Salary	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7
Benefits	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6
<u>Rate Control^c</u>					
Other	5.2	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
Personnel Costs					
Salary	6.8	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5
Benefits	12.5	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8

^aDepartment of Defense, Office of Budget and Finance, OASD(C) memorandum dated January 11, 1984.

^bAs shown in Rate Control Supplement, Vol. 7, No. 2, February 1983.

^cRate Control Supplement, Vol. 8, No. 1, January 1984.

TABLE 7

ESTIMATED PRESENT VALUE LIFECYCLE BENEFITS OF
TRIFOOD IN 12 CANDIDATE SITES

<u>Primary Benefit</u>	<u>Present Value Lifecycle Benefits (Thousands of Dollars)</u>	<u>Percent of Primary Benefit</u>
<u>Increased Availability of MTF Personnel Time</u>		
1. Inventory Pricing	294.2	3.9
2. Inventory Pricing Reconciliation	160.6	2.1
3. Ration Accounting - Weekly	40.9	0.5
4. Ration Accounting - Monthly	22.3	0.3
5. Workload Reporting	238.9	3.2
6. Maintain Subsistence Inventory	870.1	11.5
7. Determine Purchase Quantities	435.0	5.8
8. Determine Issue Quantities	435.0	5.8
9. Inventory Analysis	106.2	1.4
10. Census Forecasting	58.1	0.8
11. Item Preference	116.1	1.5
12. Computing Service Quantities	232.2	3.1
13. Evaluation	116.1	1.5
14. Cyclical Menus	77.6	1.0
15. Tally Reports	143.2	1.9
16. Tray Assembly Reports	403.2	5.3
17. Daily Worksheets	812.7	10.7
18. Menu Production Preparation Documents	37.9	0.5
19. Procurement Documents	<u>522.5</u>	<u>6.9</u>
Subtotal	5,122.7	67.7
<u>Materiel Savings</u>		
20. Food Purchases	2,440.0	32.3
TOTAL PRIMARY BENEFITS	7,562.8	100.0

TABLE 7 (continued)

ESTIMATED PRESENT VALUE LIFECYCLE BENEFITS OF
TRIFOOD IN 12 CANDIDATE SITES

<u>Additional Benefit</u>	<u>Present Value Lifecycle Benefits (Thousands of Dollars)</u>	<u>Percent of Additional Benefit</u>
<u>Increased Availability of MTF Personnel Time</u>		
21. Inventory Pricing	575.8	1.0
22. Ration Accounting - Weekly	80.0	0.1
23. Determine Issue Quantities	14,790.9	24.5
24. Census Forecasting	145.1	0.2
25. Item Preference	290.3	0.5
26. Computing Service Quantities	580.5	1.0
27. Evaluation	696.6	1.2
28. Tally Reports	191.1	0.3
29. Nutritional Analysis	1,111.6	1.8
30. Menu Price Analysis	175.7	0.3
31. Menu Price Updates	144.7	0.2
32. Annual Recipe Price Analysis	482.3	0.8
33. Recipe Price Update Analysis	146.1	0.2
34. Patient Nutritional Analysis	16,703.3	27.6
35. Inpatient Nutritional Assessment	21,200.5	35.1
36. Outpatient Nutritional Assessment	<u>3,100.1</u>	<u>5.1</u>
TOTAL ADDITIONAL BENEFITS	60,414.7	100.0
TOTAL ALL BENEFITS*	67,977.5	

*Includes primary and "additional" benefits.

The additional benefits total approximately \$60.4 million and account for 88.9% of the total benefits. Three additional benefits, determination of issue quantities, patient nutritional analysis, and inpatient nutritional assessment, contribute approximately \$52,695,000 of the additional benefits.

The total estimated lifecycle benefits are \$68 million.

C. ESTIMATED PRESENT VALUE LIFECYCLE COSTS

Table 8 summarizes the present value lifecycle costs for the 12 candidate sites. The total cost of TRIFOOD in the 12 candidate sites is approximately \$2.63 million. Approximately 32% of the cost is due to software acquisition, development and documentation, and maintenance. Hardware acquisition and maintenance account for almost 24% of the total cost. Supplies account for approximately 30% of the total cost and the remaining 14% is for communication and miscellaneous costs.

D. COMPARISON OF ESTIMATED PRESENT VALUE LIFECYCLE BENEFITS AND COSTS

As indicated above, the present value lifecycle primary benefits of TRIFOOD are estimated to total approximately \$7.5 million in the 12 sites considered in this analysis. The present value costs of the system in the 12 sites are \$2.6 million. The net lifecycle primary benefits for the 12 sites are therefore \$4.9 million. If the additional benefits of approximately \$60.4 million are added, the net benefits for the TRIFOOD system total \$67.9 million. The PEA thus indicates that the TRIFOOD system is very cost-effective.

The specific annual TRIFOOD benefits and costs by major category are shown in Table 9 for each project year. As indicated, the time stream of estimated costs will begin in 1985 and the time stream of estimated benefits will begin in 1986, six months after the date of installation. The yearly present value of benefits will exceed the yearly present value of costs in 1987 for primary benefits and 1986 for total benefits. Beginning in 1988, the estimated cumulative present value of primary annual benefits exceeds the estimated cumulative present value of costs each year until the expiration dates for the project (Figure S-3). Total cumulative net benefits exceed total cumulative costs in 1986.

TABLE 8

ESTIMATED PRESENT VALUE LIFECYCLE COSTS OF
TRIFOOD IN 12 CANDIDATE SITES

<u>Cost Category</u>	<u>Present Value Lifecycle Costs (Thousands of Dollars)</u>	<u>Percent of Total Cost</u>
<u>HARDWARE</u>		
<u>Non-Recurring</u>		
Hardware Acquisition	288.5	11.0
<u>Recurring</u>		
Hardware Maintenance	<u>334.1</u> 622.6	<u>12.7</u> 23.7
<u>SOFTWARE</u>		
<u>Non-Recurring</u>		
Software Acquisition	376.8	14.3
Development and Documentation	84.0	3.2
<u>Recurring</u>		
Software Maintenance	<u>373.1</u> 833.9	<u>14.2</u> 31.7
<u>COMMUNICATIONS</u>		
<u>Non-Recurring</u>		
Communication Lines	<u>59.2</u> 59.2	<u>2.2</u> 2.2
<u>OTHER</u>		
<u>Non-Recurring</u>		
Site Preparation	21.5	0.8
Installation (Vendor)	26.9	1.0
Supplies	53.8	2.0
Training Key Personnel	140.0	5.3
Staff Training	36.0	1.4
Data Collection	8.6	0.3
<u>Recurring</u>		
Training Key Personnel	49.7	1.9
Supplies	<u>780.1</u> 1,116.7	<u>29.6</u> 42.4
TOTAL	2,632.4	100.0

TABLE 9

TOTAL ESTIMATED LIFECYCLE BENEFITS AND COSTS OF TRIFOOD
BY MAJOR CATEGORY, BY YEAR FOR ALL 12 CANDIDATE SITES

<u>BENEFITS</u> <u>Primary Benefits</u>	Present Value Annual Total (Thousands of Dollars) ^a						<u>Percent of Total</u>							
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990								
Increased Availability of MTF Personnel Time	0	112.4	599.0	780.0	735.3	693.2	653.5	616.1	573.5	348.9	10.7	5,122.7	7.5%	
Materiel Savings	0	87.8	318.6	367.7	346.6	326.8	308.1	290.4	266.8	124.2	3.0	2,440.0	3.6%	
Subtotal	0	200.3	917.5	1,147.7	1,082.0	1,020.0	961.6	906.5	840.2	473.2	13.7	7,562.8	11.1%	
<u>Additional Benefits</u>														
Increased Availability of MTF Personnel Time	0	1,405.8	7,318.0	9,180.7	8,654.9	8,159.2	7,691.9	7,251.4	6,740.3	3,907.3	105.4	60,414.7	88.9%	
TOTAL BENEFITS ^b	0	1,606.0	8,235.5	10,328.4	9,736.9	9,179.2	8,653.5	8,157.9	7,580.5	4,380.4	119.1	67,977.5	100.0%	
<u>COSTS</u>														
Hardware	31.4	214.0	113.0	46.9	44.2	41.7	39.3	37.0	34.3	20.1	0.6	622.6	23.7%	
Software	41.6	330.7	164.5	52.5	49.5	46.6	44.0	41.4	38.5	23.8	0.7	833.8	31.7%	
Communication	5.2	39.8	14.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	59.2	2.2%	
Other	30.8	248.6	187.2	116.1	109.5	103.2	97.3	91.7	84.5	46.4	1.3	1,116.7	42.4%	
TOTAL COSTS ^b	109.1	833.2	478.8	215.5	203.2	191.5	180.5	170.2	157.4	90.4	2.7	2,632.4	100.0%	
<u>PRIMARY NET BENEFITS^c</u>														
- by year	(109.1)	(632.9)	438.8	932.2	878.8	828.5	781.1	736.3	683.8	382.8	11.0			
- cumulative	(109.1)	(742.0)	(303.2)	629.0	1,507.9	2,336.4	3,117.4	3,853.8	4,536.6	4,919.4	4,930.4			
TOTAL NET BENEFITS ^d														
- by year	(109.1)	772.8	7,765.8	10,112.9	9,533.7	8,987.7	8,473.0	7,987.7	7,423.1	4,290.1	116.4			
- cumulative	(109.1)	663.8	8,420.5	18,533.4	28,067.2	37,054.9	45,577.8	53,515.5	60,938.6	65,228.7	65,345.1			

^aDiscount Rate of 10%; DoD Inflation Index.

^bMay not add to sum of results for each category and year because of rounding for each year.

^cNet benefits equal subtotal of primary benefits minus total costs.

^dNet benefits equal total benefits minus total costs.

V. SENSITIVITY OF RESULTS TO MAJOR ASSUMPTIONS

A. INTRODUCTION

In the previous chapter the base-case estimated present value lifecycle benefit and cost analyses of the TRIFOOD system in 12 candidate sites were presented, using one set of assumptions with regard to inflation rates and discount rate. This chapter presents the results of sensitivity analyses which investigate the effect on the net benefits of the system that are due to alternative assumptions about:

- inflation rates;
- discount rates;
- estimated benefits.

The benefits and costs of each sensitivity analysis are discussed below and are summarized in Table 10. Individual tables showing the detailed effects of the various inflation indexes and discount rates are presented in Appendix D.

B. INFLATION INDEXES

Three alternative inflation projections were investigated in this analysis:

- Inflation projections prepared by the Comptroller (Program/Budget), Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense, for costs of operation and maintenance of all DoD activities, not specifically health care.
- Inflation projections by the Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, for all public and private hospitals in the U.S.; and
- Hospital-industry inflation projections for U.S. hospitals (which tend to project higher rates of inflation than HCFA), called here "Rate Control Supplement."

The first of these, the DoD Inflation Index, was used in the base-case analysis (Chapter IV).

TABLE 10

**SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS OF ESTIMATED PRESENT VALUE BENEFITS
AND COSTS OF TRIFOOD IN 12 CANDIDATE SITES
(Thousands of Dollars)**

<u>Sensitivity Factor</u>	<u>Costs</u>	<u>Benefits</u>	<u>Net Benefits</u>
		<u>Primary</u>	<u>Primary</u>
		<u>All</u>	<u>All</u>
Base Case (10% discount, DoD Inflation Index)	2,632.4	7,562.8	4,930.4
Inflation Index			65,345.1
HCFA inflation index	2,859.0	9,203.0	6,344.0
Rate Controls inflation index	2,864.0	10,000.4	7,136.4
Discount Rate			92,399.1
12% discount rate	2,440.4	6,787.9	4,347.5
8% discount rate	2,849.6	8,456.6	5,607.1
6% discount rate	3,096.5	9,492.1	6,395.6
0% discount rate	4,077.1	13,758.2	9,681.1
Benefits			119,818.7
50% of Food Purchase	2,632.4	6,342.8	64,125.1
200% of Food Purchase	2,632.4	10,002.8	67,785.1
50% of Maintain Subsistence Inventory	2,632.4	7,127.8	7,370.4
50% of Daily Worksheets	2,632.4	7,156.4	4,495.4
50% of Determine Issue Quantities	2,632.4	--	4,524.0
50% of Patient Nutritional Analysis	2,632.4	--	64,938.7
50% of Inpatient Nutritional Assessment	2,632.4	--	--
			57,949.7
			56,993.4
			54,744.8

Table 10 displays and compares the base-case results with those obtained with the other two inflation indexes. Using the HCFA inflation index, the primary net benefits increase to \$6.3 million and the total net benefits to \$82.4 million. The primary net benefits and total net benefits using the Rate Control index are \$7.1 million and \$92.4 million, respectively. As shown, changing the inflation index confirms the basic conclusion that lifecycle benefits exceed lifecycle costs by a substantial margin.

C. DISCOUNT RATES

In order to compare the time stream of costs in each year with the time stream of benefits in each year, they are discounted to convert the time streams into a common basis--their present value. Discounting reflects the opportunity foregone by investing in the program under consideration (i.e., the opportunity cost). The choice of discount rate can affect the outcome of the economic analysis.

In the base-case analysis, the DoD-mandated discount rate of 10% was used. The effect of using alternative discount rates is presented in Table 10. As would be expected, the lower discount rates yield a greater net present value benefit. With a 6% discount rate, the primary net benefits increase by \$1.5 million, and the total net benefits by \$16.9 million over the base case. An 8% discount rate increases the primary net benefits and total net benefits by \$677,000 and \$7.8 million, respectively. A 12% discount rate decreases the primary net benefits by \$583,000 and the total net benefits by \$6.8 million. However, at all discount rates employed in this analysis, the benefits exceed the costs by substantial margins.

D. CHANGE IN BENEFIT ESTIMATES

Sensitivity analyses were performed to test the effect of changes in those benefit estimates that represent approximately 10% or more of the estimated primary benefits and of the estimated total benefits. Six benefits were investigated, five of which resulted from a reduction in the time personnel spend on the following activities:

- maintaining subsistence inventory (primary);
- preparing daily worksheets (primary);

- determining issue quantities (additional);
- performing nutritional analysis on patients (additional);
- performing nutritional assessment of patients (additional).

The sixth benefit was due to a reduction in food purchase (primary) costs.

As shown in Table 10, a 50% reduction in the primary benefit of personnel time-savings for maintaining subsistence inventory and preparing daily worksheets reduces net benefits by approximately \$435,000, and \$406,000, respectively. When three additional benefits in personnel time-savings, determination of issue quantities, patient nutritional analyses, and inpatient nutritional assessment are reduced by 50%, the decrease in total net benefits is \$7.4 million, \$8.4 million, and \$10.6 million, respectively.

The benefit of reduction in food purchase costs was analyzed in two ways: by reducing the benefit by 50% (consistent with the above sensitivity analyses), and by doubling the benefit. The reason for this second sensitivity analysis is that a conservative estimate of 5% of food costs savings was used in the base case. The literature indicated savings in food costs of up to 34%, so using even a 10% reduction is conservative. The result of the first sensitivity assumption is to decrease net benefits by \$1.2 million. The result of the second sensitivity assumption is to increase the net benefits by \$2.4 million, or 49% of the primary net benefits and 4% of the total net benefits.

The sensitivity analyses thus support the conclusion that the net lifecycle benefits of TRIFOOD in the 12 candidate sites exceed the net lifecycle costs. This conclusion is insensitive to the major benefit and economic assumptions tested.

APPENDIXES

APPENDIX A
LITERATURE REVIEW

A review of the literature yielded two articles that discussed the overall state of food service automation. One article, "The Evolution of Computers: A Review,"⁽¹⁾ gives a brief description of the historical development of food service automation. The article points out that the automation of food service departments, whether in universities or hospitals, has been a fairly recent occurrence. Joseph L. Balintfy was one of the original pioneers in the field of food service automation. In 1962 at Tulane University, he was the principal investigator for a computer-assisted menu planning (CAMP) system, a system designed to "plan lowest cost menus that met criteria for nutritive values, menu pattern, and frequency of offering."⁽¹⁾ It is still used today; however, it has been greatly modified since its initial development. The article also discusses computer applications related to food service management, including inventory control/purchasing systems, forecasting, recipe adjustment, production control, tray assembly and delivery, and menu planning and printing. The article contains some details about computer applications in clinical dietetics, the use of the computer as an instructional tool, and some of the things that should be considered during the planning and conversion process. The article has a lengthy bibliography, 135 references, which encompass a wide variety of areas related to food service automation.

The second article, "Automated Hospital Information System Functions for Dietetics,"⁽²⁾ published in 1982, presented the results of a mail survey of HIS vendors and hospitals that was conducted by the Health Services Research Center/Health Care Technology Center (at University of Missouri-Columbia). Surveys were mailed to 241 vendors and 1,066 hospitals; the response rate was 70 and 250, respectively. Of the respondents, 24 vendors and 101 hospitals had computerized dietetic functions. The most prevalent functions offered by vendor firms were charge capturing, meal scheduling, menu planning and production of reports and, finally, food selection for purchasing. Hospitals

most frequently used charge capturing, diet change notification, meal scheduling, stores inventory, and menu planning. The article goes into more detail about the distribution of functions with regard to hospital size and draws the conclusion that there is a "growth in acceptance of automated hospital information system functions for dietetic departments."⁽²⁾

This conclusion seems to be supported by a more recent study. A survey of hospitals in the United States to determine the extent of utilization of computer assistance for dietary departments carried out under the auspices of the R&D Committee of the American Society for Hospital Food Service Administrators (ASHFSA) (Mr. Alan McLaren, Community Hospital, Indianapolis, private communication) showed that currently many hospitals of 500 or more beds have some food service application on computers. The major applications being used are forecasting, recipe file, derived ingredient lists, and food purchase lists. Many hospitals utilize a variation of the original CAMP system to prepare "optimum" menus, to prepare nutritionally appropriate menus, and to determine the cost per item or per meal.

The literature⁽¹⁻¹⁸⁾ cites a number of hospitals and universities which have varying degrees of automation with their food service department. There are, however, three institutions that appear to have been instrumental in the development of automated food service systems and about which a fair amount has been published, including discussions of the major functions associated with such systems.

The University of Missouri-Columbia Medical Center is one of these institutions. It was very involved in the early development of food service systems and has perhaps had the most published about it.⁽²⁻⁶⁾ Dietitians began developing applications of computers for food services in 1964, and by 1970 four subsystems were operational:

- Food Cost Accounting
- Patient Nutrient Intake
- Production Control
- Inventory Control.

The system has been continually upgraded and new modules have been designed and implemented. One of the more recent modules was a computer-assisted personnel data system to improve labor management by providing labor-related information that had previously been too tedious or time-consuming to calculate manually.

University Hospitals of Cleveland began to implement an automated food service system in 1969.⁽¹⁰⁾ They chose to implement first inventory control, then recipe standardization, ingredient control functions, and, finally, a nutrient control program. This last module was the final phase of the system's development and was designed to "assist dietitians in nutrition assessment of patients, to plan menus and modified diets, to monitor patients' intakes, to facilitate the education of patients and hospital personnel and to produce documentation for accrediting agencies."⁽¹²⁾

As the system was being installed, the food service department at University Hospitals became highly centralized. As part of this process a decision was made to create an ingredient room,⁽⁹⁾ where ingredients are carefully measured and packaged for each recipe; this appears to have significantly contributed to realizing benefits, particularly of food costs savings but also of labor savings.

Another food service department with a computerized information system is in the Community Hospital of Indianapolis.^(7,8) In the early 1970s, Community Hospital began to use a computerized selective menu program that had been developed in-house. However, the results were not entirely satisfactory and it soon became necessary to make substantial changes. Community Hospital decided to extend the original system, which was a hospital-wide master information system, and to adapt a Food Operator's Ongoing Data System (FOODs), a service of TransTech, Inc., to their needs. This method worked well until the mid-1970s when the hospital's mainframe computer was no longer adequate. The decision was made to interface mini- and microcomputers with the mainframe to provide the necessary additional capabilities. After ten years of hardware changes and development, the automated food service system at Community Hospital is being run on a mini-computer and the hospital administrators are considering marketing the system.

As has been frequently mentioned in the literature and illustrated in this discussion, the process of implementing an automated food service system can be time consuming and expensive. However, as more systems are developed and marketed, the cost to an individual hospital in dollars and time invested is expected to be considerably reduced.

Heretofore, automated food systems have generally been implemented on the hospital's mainframe computer. The trend now, however, is to convert food system applications from the mainframe computer to a stand-alone micro- or minicomputer. A number of commercial vendors have developed food service systems that operate on microcomputers. There are a number of such systems in university food services but the use of such minicomputer systems in hospitals is not yet widespread. Use of stand-alone systems is expected to grow in the next several years, however, aided in part by the developments of commercial vendors.

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APPENDIX B
DESCRIPTION OF FOOD SERVICE ACTIVITIES

Description of Food Service Activities

This brief description of Food Service Activities is based on Section 2.3 of the Preliminary TRIFOOD Functional Description. The major functions are generally consistent throughout MTFs, but regulations and procedures vary from one MilDep to another, and to a lesser extent from site to site, so that the details will vary. The major differences among the MilDeps are included in this discussion.

Menu Planning

There are two major types of menus: "hotel-restaurant" and "cycle." The hotel-restaurant menu has a large selection but remains the same day to day. The cyclical menu may be non-selective or selective and usually changes every 4-6 weeks. All military hospitals offer regular selective menus in cycle format or hotel-restaurant format for patients. The Army, Navy, and Air Force have selective and non-selective therapeutic menus for patients at some MTFs. It should also be noted that the menu for staff and other diners may be different from the patients' menu.

When planning a menu, several factors must be taken into consideration. These include: local availability of foods, regional preferences, clientele, food color and texture, flavor combinations, overall acceptability, cost, and nutritional adequacy. Menus are planned well in advance; therefore it is sometimes necessary to make changes at a later date. Reasons for such changes include unavailability of foods and changes in the population. When changes are made on very short notice, patients are not notified, but when time allows, patients receive menus that have been changed manually to indicate the new meal planned.

Menus are preprinted and given to the patients so that they may make selections. The menus are collected and returned to the food service area where they are tabulated in various ways, depending upon the military department, type of menu, and method of food preparation. They are then used for assembling the patients' trays.

Production Control

There are two types of production systems: conventional and ready-foods. In the conventional system, food is prepared immediately before it will be served, while in the ready-food system, food is prepared ahead of time and stored chilled or frozen until it is scheduled to be used. The Army uses both systems, the Navy generally uses the conventional method, and the Air Force uses the conventional system, except in small MTFs, which are supported from the base's food service.

The type of production system affects other parts of the production cycle. For example, under the conventional system, there are peaks and valleys in the production cycle that correspond with meal-times. Under the ready-food system, the production cycle runs more evenly but involves handling the food twice. Various delivery and heating systems are used.

Another aspect of the production cycle is the extension of standardized recipes. Recipes must be adjusted to yield the appropriate number of servings. Currently, this calculation is usually estimated by production personnel because it is too time consuming to compute manually the exact quantity needed. Some Army sites have ADP support and therefore can adjust recipes to make the specific number of servings required.

Once the menus have been planned and the recipes adjusted to the appropriate quantities, worksheets are prepared. They are usually arranged by production area.

Service Management

The activities that will be affected by this module of the automated system are actually activities of clinical dietetics, food production, and food service. These activities include determining the number of meals required, the process of transferring food from production area to the serving areas, monitoring the food service, accounting for shortages and leftovers, determining patron eligibility, and accounting for money collected. Again, there are some differences in procedures between ready-foods and conventional environments, and among military departments.

The quantity of food (number of servings required) is usually estimated by the production manager on the basis of the expected or actual number of inpatients and the anticipated number of people eating in the cafeteria or dining room. Using the census as well as the experience of the service, the manager predicts the proportion of people choosing certain items on the menus. The Air Force is the only MilDep that tallies the patients' menus to determine the actual count.

The process of determining patron eligibility and collecting money for meals is similar within the Army and the Air Force. Basically, a Medical Food Service (MFS) person is assigned to be cashier and check eligibility. In the Navy, the comptroller or financial office performs this function.

Inventory Control

The military departments differ somewhat in their methods of "subsistence" (food) inventory. In the Army and the Air Force subsistence is purchased from the commissary. The commissary establishes contacts with vendors, stores the food, and provides prices to the appropriate accounting personnel (MFS personnel in the Army and Medical Service Accounts (MSA) personnel in the Air Force).

The process of obtaining subsistence begins with determining requirements, cross-checking with on-hand subsistence, completing the appropriate forms, going to the commissary, collecting the foods, and returning to the hospital. Then, the foods are entered into the subsistence inventory and become the responsibility of the MFS manager.

In the Army, storeroom personnel maintain documentation regarding food issued and received, while accounting personnel maintain the official record, the perpetual inventory, of subsistence purchased. In the Air Force, the storeroom personnel maintain an unofficial perpetual inventory but MSA personnel calculate the official record.

The major difference in the Navy is that the food service officer acts in two capacities: as a commissary officer and as an MFS food manager. The food service officer is responsible for establishing

contract requirements and maintaining a large storeroom of received subsistence items within the MFS, in addition to the regular responsibilities of a food service manager.

Financial Control

The area of financial control is where the military departments differ most. The MilDeps have four budget lines from which to work: subsistence, materiel, equipment, and personnel. In the Navy, however, although there is a division of funds, there can be shifts among budget lines. This is not the case in the other two MilDeps.

In the Army, the monetary allotment for subsistence is determined monthly by MFS personnel, using the Basic Daily Food Allowance (BDFA) for troops and adjusting it according to the additional nutritional requirements of patients. In the Air Force, the subsistence allotment is also based on the BDFA; however, MSA personnel make the final adjustments. The subsistence budget in the Navy is not tied to the BDFA; rather, monthly allocations are made and the MFS manager is expected to keep within the funding ceiling.

Although the MFS manager in the Army and the Air Force is responsible for the materiel and equipment budgets, it is in more of a review and control capacity rather than in an accounting capacity. The Navy MFS manager has greater say over the use and redistribution of these funds, as well as over personnel funds.

Most financial reports in the Army and the Navy are prepared manually by the MFS personnel. In the Air Force, the MSA compiles the official reports manually.

Nutritional Analysis

Nutritional analysis is currently limited to a review of the dining-room and regular patient menus to determine if the major nutritional requirements of staff and patients are being met, based on accepted dietetics standards. Patterns of use of therapeutic menus are periodically examined to ensure that the Recommended Daily Allowances (RDA) are being met. Nutritional analysis of a specific patient's food intake and a nutritional assessment of a specific patient are done only when requested or warranted.

Management Data and Reporting

Although the Army has some ADP support, most of the maintenance of management data or reference data in the three MilDeps, including recipe files and dietary standards, is done manually. Management of regulations and forms is accomplished at a headquarters. These regulations and forms are disseminated to the MTF through an established distribution system.

The MFS personnel collect and report summary data, including Uniform Chart of Accounts (UCA) and Uniform Staffing Methodology (USM) data, to other sections of the MTF and to headquarters.

APPENDIX C
BENEFIT FORMULAS

The exhibits in this appendix present the formulas used to quantify the benefits of the TRIFOOD system.

TABLE C-1
TRIFOOD SYSTEM
ANNUAL BENEFITS IMPACT

Food Savings

Area Estimating Equation Preliminary Estimates

Food Purchases	$A \times P_1$	$P_1 = 5\% \text{ of annual food costs}$
Inventory Reductions	$I \times C \times P_2$	$P_2 = 0 \text{ (provisionally)}$

Definitions

- A = annual food purchases
- P_1 = percent of food purchases saved
- I = dollar value of inventory
- C = annual carrying cost (%)
- P_2 = percent of inventory saved

Management and Financial

TABLE C-2
TRIFOOD SYSTEM
ANNUAL BENEFITS IMPACT

<u>Task</u>	<u>Estimating Equation</u>	<u>Preliminary Estimates</u>	<u>Grade</u>	<u>Percent Saved</u>
* Inventory Pricing	$52 \times H \times S$	$H = 20$ hours per week	E-5	90%
Inventory Pricing Reconciliation	$12 \times H \times S$	$H = 16$ hours per month	E-5	90%
* Ration Accounting - Weekly	$52 \times H_1 \times S$	$H_1 = 5$ hour per day	E-5	50%
Ration Accounting - Monthly	$12 \times H_2 \times S$	$H_2 = 4$ hours per month	E-5	50%
Workload Reporting	$12 \times H \times S$	$H = 15$ hours per month	0-3	75%

Definitions

H = hours saved
S = hourly salary

*Benefit for Air Force only; "additional" benefit for Army and Navy

TABLE C-3
 TRIFOOD SYSTEM
 ANNUAL BENEFITS IMPACT
Inventory Maintenance

<u>Task</u>	<u>Estimating Equation</u>	<u>Preliminary Estimates</u>	<u>Grade</u>	<u>Percent Saved</u>
Maintain Subsistence Inventory	$52 \times H \times S$	$H = 20$ hours per week	E-5	90%
Determine Purchase Quantities	$52 \times H \times S$	$H = 10$ hours per week	E-5	90%
Determine Issue Quantities	$52 \times H \times S$	$H = 10$ hours per week * $H = 340$ hours per week	E-5	90%
Inventory Analysis	$12 \times H \times S$	$H = 10$ hours per month	0-3	50%

Definitions

H = hours saved
 S = hourly salary

*If performed accurately, an "additional" benefit.

TABLE C-4
 TRIFOOD SYSTEM
 ANNUAL BENEFITS IMPACT
Service Management

<u>Task</u>	<u>Estimating Equation</u>	<u>Preliminary Estimates</u>	<u>Grade</u>	<u>Percent Saved</u>
Census Forecasting	$52 \times H \times S$	$H = 2$ hours per week * $H = 5$ hours per week	E-6	50%
Item Preference	$52 \times H \times S$	$H = 4$ hours per week * $H = 10$ hours per week	E-6	50%
Computing Service Quantities	$52 \times H \times S$	$H = 4$ hours per week * $H = 10$ hours per week	E-6	100%
Evaluation	$52 \times H \times S$	$H = 2$ hours per week * $H = 12$ hours per week	E-6	100%

Definitions

H = hours saved
 S = hourly salary

* If performed accurately, an "additional" benefit.

TABLE C-5
TRIFOOD SYSTEM
ANNUAL BENEFITS IMPACT

Clerical Assistance

<u>Task</u>	<u>Estimating Equation</u>	<u>Preliminary Estimates</u>	<u>Grade</u>	<u>Percent Saved</u>
Cyclical Menus	$n \times S \times H \times L$	$H = 4.3$ hours per day	GS-4	67%
*Tally Reports	$365 \times T \times H \times S$	* $H = 2.5$ hours per 1000 meals	GS-3	100%
Tray Assembly Reports	$365 \times H \times S$	$H = 3$ hours per day	GS-3	67%
Daily Worksheets	$52 \times H \times S$	$H = 21$ hours per week	E-6	67%
Menu Production Preparation Documents	$n \times S \times H \times L$	$H = 1.4$ hours per menu day	GS-4	100%
Procurement Documents	$52 \times H \times S$	$H = 10$ hours per week	E-6	90%

Definitions

H = hours saved
 S = hourly salary
 n = number of menu cycles per year
 L = number of days in menu cycle
 T = average inpatient trays per day

*Benefit for Air Force only; "additional" benefit for Army and Navy

TABLE C-6
TRIFOOD SYSTEM
ANNUAL ADDITIONAL BENEFITS
Cost and Nutritional Analysis

<u>Task</u>	<u>Estimating Equation</u>	<u>Preliminary Estimates</u>	<u>Grade</u>	<u>Percent Saved</u>
*Nutritional Analysis	$H \times n \times S \times L$	$H = 16$ hours per menu day	0-3	90%
*Menu Price Analysis	$H \times n \times S \times L$	$H = 4$ hours per menu day	E-6	90%
*Menu Price Updates	$H \times n_1 \times S$	$H = 12$ hour per update	E-6	90%
*Annual Recipe Price Analysis	$H \times R \times S$	$H = 1/3$ hour per recipe	E-6	90%
*Recipe Price Update Analysis	$H \times n_1 \times S \times R \times P$	$H = 5$ minutes per recipe	E-6	90%
*Patient Nutritional Analysis	$S[(365 \times H_1 \times A \times P_1) + (250 \times H_2 \times OP \times P_2)]$	$H_1 = 1$ hour per patient-day $H_2 = 1$ hour per outpatient	0-3	80%
*Inpatient Nutritional Assessment	$365 \times A [(H_1 \times S_1) + S_2 \times (H_2 \times P_3 + H_3 \times P_4)]$	$H_1 = .25$ hours per patient $H_2 = 1$ hour per patient assessed (intermediate)	GS-3 0-3	50%
*Outpatient Nutritional Assessment	$250 \times OP \times S_2 (H_1 + H_2 \times P_3)$	$H_3 = 20$ hours per patient assessed (in-depth)	0-3	50%

Definitions

H = hours saved

S = hourly salary

n = number of menu cycles per year

L = number of days in menu cycle

A = average daily admissions

n_1 = 12 price changes per year

R = number of recipes

P = percent of recipes updated per cycle

P_1 = percent of inpatients evaluated

P_2 = percent of nutrition clinic outpatients evaluated

OP = average nutrition clinic patients per day

P_3 = percent of patients evaluated (intermediate)

P_4 = percent of patients evaluated (in-depth)

* If performed accurately; "additional" benefit.

APPENDIX D
DETAILED RESULTS OF BENEFIT AND COST ANALYSES

The tables in this appendix present detailed results of the benefit and cost analyses of the TRIFOOD system for the 12 candidate sites.

Tables D-1 and D-2 present the base case. Tables D-3 through D-6 present the results of the sensitivity analyses as inflation rates change, and Tables D-7 through D-14 present changes in discount rates.

TABLE D-1. ESTIMATED PRESENT VALUE LIFE CYCLE BENEFITS OF TRIFOOD IN 12 CANDIDATE SITES USING DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE INFLATION INDEX AND TO DISCOUNT RATE

INCREASED AVAILABILITY OF HR PERSONNEL TIME										TOTAL		
PRIMARY BENEFITS										SECONDARY BENEFITS		
GENERAL										TOTAL		
1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Inventory Planning										101,346	109,434	110,434
Inventory Reconciliation										17,361	10,047	10,047
Batch Accounting -- Weekly										5,064	2,710	2,710
Batch Accounting -- Periodically										5,064	6,633	6,633
Billable Workload Reporting										3,210	4,015	4,015
Maintain Subunit Inventory										3,200	3,017	3,017
Detainee Purchase Quantities										3,200	2,095	2,095
Detainee Issue Quantities										3,200	1,537	1,537
Inventory Turnover										3,200	1,537	1,537
Causes Forecasting										3,200	1,537	1,537
Plan Preference										3,200	1,537	1,537
Computing Service Quantities										3,200	1,537	1,537
Evaluation										3,200	1,537	1,537
Cyclical Run										3,200	1,537	1,537
Tally Reports										3,200	1,537	1,537
Tray Assembly										3,200	1,537	1,537
Daily WorkSheets										3,200	1,537	1,537
Menu Production Prep Doc										3,200	1,537	1,537
Purchaser Documents										3,200	1,537	1,537
Yearly subtotals	49	6112,447	6590,909	6700,031	6725,360	6633,330	6616,101	6573,658	6600,910	660,464	667,756	673,756

TOTALS

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TABLE D-2. ESTIMATED PRESENT VALUE LIFECYCLE COSTS OF TRIFOOD IN 12 CANDIDATE SITES
USING DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE INFLATION INDEX AND 10% DISCOUNT RATE

		TOTAL										As a Percent of Hardware Total Costs Costs		
		Yearly Subtotal										As a Percent of Software Total Costs Costs		
W A R D W A R T														
NON - RECURRING														
Hardware Acquisition		\$10,407	\$193,609	164,103	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	\$100,017	46.3%	11.6%
RECURRING														
Hardware Maintenance		\$111	\$16,349	146,177	146,149	146,200	141,473	131,363	137,435	146,133	146,133	\$131,498	53.7%	11.7%
Yearly Subtotal:		\$11,400	\$314,039	311,190	166,049	310,103	411,471	437,305	437,435	314,133	314,133	\$423,570	100.0%	23.7%
S O F T W A R E														
NON - RECURRING														
Software Acquisition		\$13,345	\$231,425	199,024	110,002	110,002	110,002	110,002	110,002	110,002	110,002	\$176,735	61.3%	14.3%
Development & Documentation		\$7,431	\$55,478									\$63,971	10.1%	3.2%
RECURRING														
Software Maintenance		\$837	\$20,772	154,488	132,477	149,471	146,438	143,967	143,469	139,532	133,790	\$723	177.0%	44.7%
Yearly Subtotal:		\$61,434	\$330,475	3164,484	152,577	149,471	146,438	143,967	143,469	139,532	133,790	\$133,402	100.0%	31.7%
C O M M U N I C A T I O N														
NON - RECURRING														
Communication Lines		\$5,240	\$37,424	114,147	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	\$59,411		
G T W E R														
NON - RECURRING														
Training Key Personnel		\$1,763	\$14,491	13,146	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	\$11,331	1.1%	0.4%
Installation (Fees)		\$1,322	\$1,102	1,102	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	\$11,314	7.4%	1.6%
Supplies		\$4,764	\$1,264	11,061	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	\$53,418	4.1%	1.0%
Training Key Personnel		\$1,315	\$1,127	33,437	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	\$137,932	12.5%	3.3%
Staff Training		\$1,516	\$1,075	4,131	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	\$31,081	3.2%	0.7%
Data Collection		\$111	\$1,058	1,058	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	\$11,412	0.1%	0.3%
RECURRING														
Training Key Personnel		\$1,667	\$3,701	7,701	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	\$10,701		
Supplies		\$1,321	\$50,157	413,461	\$109,324	\$103,043	\$11,411	\$1,499	\$1,499	\$1,333	\$1,333	\$105,241	61.3%	14.3%
Yearly Subtotal:		\$10,773	\$140,444	6107,163	\$116,179	\$109,470	\$103,200	\$17,297	\$17,297	\$11,331	\$11,331	\$105,241	100.0%	29.6%
GRAND TOTALS		\$107,956	\$433,101	4376,774	\$115,494	\$103,152	\$191,517	\$100,340	\$107,400	\$19,350	\$19,350	\$11,666		
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TABLE D-2. ESTIMATED PRESENT VALUE LIFECYCLE COSTS OF TRIFFOD IN 12 CANDIDATE SITES
 (cont'd) USING DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE INFLATION INDEX AND 10% DISCOUNT RATE

	By Year	19109,050 19132,922 19141,977 19149,953 19157,933 19165,913 19173,893 19181,874 19189,850 19197,830 19205,811 19213,791 19221,771 19229,751 19237,731 19245,711 19253,691 19261,671 19269,651 19277,631 19285,611 19293,591 19301,571 19309,551 19317,531 19325,511 19333,491 19341,471 19349,451 19357,431 19365,411 19373,391 19381,371 19389,351 19397,331 19405,311 19413,291 19421,271 19429,251 19437,231 19445,211 19453,191 19461,171 19469,151 19477,131 19485,111 19493,991 19501,971 19509,951 19517,931 19525,911 19533,891 19541,871 19549,851 19557,831 19565,811 19573,791 19581,771 19589,751 19597,731 19605,711 19613,691 19621,671 19629,651 19637,631 19645,611 19653,591 19661,571 19669,551 19677,531 19685,511 19693,491 19701,471 19709,451 19717,431 19725,411 19733,391 19741,371 19749,351 19757,331 19765,311 19773,291 19781,271 19789,251 19797,231 19805,211 19813,191 19821,171 19829,151 19837,131 19845,111 19853,991 19861,971 19869,951 19877,931 19885,911 19893,891 19901,871 19909,851 19917,831 19925,811 19933,791 19941,771 19949,751 19957,731 19965,711 19973,691 19981,671 19989,651 19997,631 20005,611 20013,591 20021,571 20029,551 20037,531 20045,511 20053,491 20061,471 20069,451 20077,431 20085,411 20093,391 20101,371 20109,351 20117,331 20125,311 20133,291 20141,271 20149,251 20157,231 20165,211 20173,191 20181,171 20189,151 20197,131 20205,111 20213,991 20221,971 20229,951 20237,931 20245,911 20253,891 20261,871 20269,851 20277,831 20285,811 20293,791 20301,771 20309,751 20317,731 20325,711 20333,691 20341,671 20349,651 20357,631 20365,611 20373,591 20381,571 20389,551 20397,531 20405,511 20413,491 20421,471 20429,451 20437,431 20445,411 20453,391 20461,371 20469,351 20477,331 20485,311 20493,291 20501,271 20509,251 20517,231 20525,211 20533,191 20541,171 20549,151 20557,131 20565,111 20573,991 20581,971 20589,951 20597,931 20605,911 20613,891 20621,871 20629,851 20637,831 20645,811 20653,791 20661,771 20669,751 20677,731 20685,711 20693,691 20701,671 20709,651 20717,631 20725,611 20733,591 20741,571 20749,551 20757,531 20765,511 20773,491 20781,471 20789,451 20797,431 20805,411 20813,391 20821,371 20829,351 20837,331 20845,311 20853,291 20861,271 20869,251 20877,231 20885,211 20893,191 20901,171 20909,151 20917,131 20925,111 20933,991 20941,971 20949,951 20957,931 20965,911 20973,891 20981,871 20989,851 20997,831 21005,811 21013,791 21021,771 21029,751 21037,731 21045,711 21053,691 21061,671 21069,651 21077,631 21085,611 21093,591 21101,571 21109,551 21117,531 21125,511 21133,491 21141,471 21149,451 21157,431 21165,411 21173,391 21181,371 21189,351 21197,331 21205,311 21213,291 21221,271 21229,251 21237,231 21245,211 21253,191 21261,171 21269,151 21277,131 21285,111 21293,991 21301,971 21309,951 21317,931 21325,911 21333,891 21341,871 21349,851 21357,831 21365,811 21373,791 21381,771 21389,751 21397,731 21405,711 21413,691 21421,671 21429,651 21437,631 21445,611 21453,591 21461,571 21469,551 21477,531 21485,511 21493,491 21501,471 21509,451 21517,431 21525,411 21533,391 21541,371 21549,351 21557,331 21565,311 21573,291 21581,271 21589,251 21597,231 21605,211 21613,191 21621,171 21629,151 21637,131 21645,111 21653,991 21661,971 21669,951 21677,931 21685,911 21693,891 21701,871 21709,851 21717,831 21725,811 21733,791 21741,771 21749,751 21757,731 21765,711 21773,691 21781,671 21789,651 21797,631 21805,611 21813,591 21821,571 21829,551 21837,531 21845,511 21853,491 21861,471 21869,451 21877,431 21885,411 21893,391 21901,371 21909,351 21917,331 21925,311 21933,291 21941,271 21949,251 21957,231 21965,211 21973,191 21981,171 21989,151 21997,131 22005,111 22013,991 22021,971 22029,951 22037,931 22045,911 22053,891 22061,871 22069,851 22077,831 22085,811 22093,791 22101,771 22109,751 22117,731 22125,711 22133,691 22141,671 22149,651 22157,631 22165,611 22173,591 22181,571 22189,551 22197,531 22205,511 22213,491 22221,471 22229,451 22237,431 22245,411 22253,391 22261,371 22269,351 22277,331 22285,311 22293,291 22301,271 22309,251 22317,231 22325,211 22333,191 22341,171 22349,151 22357,131 22365,111 22373,991 22381,971 22389,951 22397,931 22405,911 22413,891 22421,871 22429,851 22437,831 22445,811 22453,791 22461,771 22469,751 22477,731 22485,711 22493,691 22501,671 22509,651 22517,631 22525,611 22533,591 22541,571 22549,551 22557,531 22565,511 22573,491 22581,471 22589,451 22597,431 22605,411 22613,391 22621,371 22629,351 22637,331 22645,311 22653,291 22661,271 22669,251 22677,231 22685,211 22693,191 22701,171 22709,151 22717,131 22725,111 22733,991 22741,971 22749,951 22757,931 22765,911 22773,891 22781,871 22789,851 22797,831 22805,811 22813,791 22821,771 22829,751 22837,731 22845,711 22853,691 22861,671 22869,651 22877,631 22885,611 22893,591 22901,571 22909,551 22917,531 22925,511 22933,491 22941,471 22949,451 22957,431 22965,411 22973,391 22981,371 22989,351 22997,331 23005,311 23013,291 23021,271 23029,251 23037,231 23045,211 23053,191 23061,171 23069,151 23077,131 23085,111 23093,991 23101,971 23109,951 23117,931 23125,911 23133,891 23141,871 23149,851 23157,831 23165,811 23173,791 23181,771 23189,751 23197,731 23205,711 23213,691 23221,671 23229,651 23237,631 23245,611 23253,591 23261,571 23269,551 23277,531 23285,511 23293,491 23301,471 23309,451 23317,431 23325,411 23333,391 23341,371 23349,351 23357,331 23365,311 23373,291 23381,271 23389,251 23397,231 23405,211 23413,191 23421,171 23429,151 23437,131 23445,111 23453,991 23461,971 23469,951 23477,931 23485,911 23493,891 23501,871 23509,851 23517,831 23525,811 23533,791 23541,771 23549,751 23557,731 23565,711 23573,691 23581,671 23589,651 23597,631 23605,611 23613,591 23621,571 23629,551 23637,531 23645,511 23653,491 23661,471 23669,451 23677,431 23685,411 23693,391 23701,371 23709,351 23717,331 23725,311 23733,291 23741,271 23749,251 23757,231 23765,211 23773,191 23781,171 23789,151 23797,131 23805,111 23813,991 23821,971 23829,951 23837,931 23845,911 23853,891 23861,871 23869,851 23877,831 23885,811 23893,791 23901,771 23909,751 23917,731 23925,711 23933,691 23941,671 23949,651 23957,631 23965,611 23973,591 23981,571 23989,551 23997,531 24005,511 24013,491 24021,471 24029,451 24037,431 24045,411 24053,391 24061,371 24069,351 24077,331 24085,311 24093,291 24101,271 24109,251 24117,231 24125,211 24133,191 24141,171 24149,151 24157,131 24165,111 24173,991 24181,971 24189,951 24197,931 24205,911 24213,891 24221,871 24229,851 24237,831 24245,811 24253,791 24261,771 24269,751 24277,731 24285,711 24293,691 24301,671 24309,651 24317,631 24325,611 24333,591 24341,571 24349,551 24357,531 24365,511 24373,491 24381,471 24389,451 24397,431 24405,411 24413,391 24421,371 24429,351 24437,331 24445,311 24453,291 24461,271 24469,251 24477,231 24485,211 24493,191 24501,171 24509,151 24517,131 24525,111 24533,991 24541,971 24549,951 24557,931 24565,911 24573,891 24581,871 24589,851 24597,831 24605,811 24613,791 24621,771 24629,751 24637,731 24645,711 24653,691 24661,671 24669,651 24677,631 24685,611 24693,591 24701,571 24709,551 24717,531 24725,511 24733,491 24741,471 24749,451 24757,431 24765,411 24773,391 24781,371 24789,351 24797,331 24805,311 24813,291 24821,271 24829,251 24837,231 24845,211 24853,191 24861,171 24869,151 24877,131 24885,111 24893,991 24901,971 24909,951 24917,931 24925,911 24933,891 24941,871 24949,851 24957,831 24965,811 24973,791 24981,771 24989,751 24997,731 25005,711 25013,691 25021,671 25029,651 25037,631 25045,611 25053,591 25061,571 25069,551 25077,531 25085,511 25093,491 25101,471 25109,451 25117,431 25125,411 25133,391 25141,371 25149,351 25157,331 25165,311 25173,291 25181,271 25189,251 25197,231 25205,211 25213,191 25221,171 25229,151 25237,131 25245,111 25253,991 25261,971 25269,951 25277,931 25285,911 25293,891 25301,871 25309,851 25317,831 25325,811 25333,791 25341,771 25349,751 25357,731 25365,711 25373,691 25381,671 25389,651 25397,631 25405,611 25413,591 25421,571 25429,551 25437,531 25445,511 25453,491 25461,471 25469,451 25477,431 25485,411 25493,391 25501,371 25509,351 25517,331 25525,311 25533,291 25541,271 25549,251 25557,231 25565,211 25573,191 25581,171 25589,151 25597,131 25605,111 25613,991 25621,971 25629,951 25637,931 25645,911 25653,891 25661,871 25669,851 25677,831 25685,811 25693,791 25701,771 25709,751 25717,731 25725,711 25733,691 25741,671 25749,651 25757,631 25765,611 25773,591 25781,571 25789,551 25797,531 25805,511 25813,491 25821,471 25829,451 25837,431 25845,411 25853,391 25861,371 25869,351 25877,331 25885,311 25893,291 25901,271 25909,251 25917,231 25925,211 25933,191 25941,171 25949,151 25957,131 25965,111 25973,991 25981,971 25989,951 25997,931 26005,911 26013,891 26021,871 26029,851 26037,831 26045,811 26053,791 26061,771 26069,751 26077,731 26085,711 26093,691 26101,671 26109,651 26117,631 26125,611 26133,591 26141,571 26149,551 26157,531 26165,511 26173,491 26181,471 26189,451 26197,431 26205,411 26213,391 26221,371 26229,351 26237,331 26245,311 26253,291 26261,271 26269,251 26277,231 26285,211 26293,191 26301,171 26309,151 26317,131 26325,111 26333,991 26341,971 26349,951 26357,931 26365,911 26373,891 26381,871 26389,851 26397,831 26405,811 26413,791 26421,771 26429,751 26437,731 26445,711 26453,691 26461,671 26469,651 26477,631 26485,611 26493,591 26501,571 26509,551 26517,531 26525,511 26533,491 26541,471 26549,451 26557,431 26565,411 26573,391 26581,371 26589,351 26597,331 26605,311 26613,291 26621,271 26629,251 26637,231 26645,211 26653,191 26661,171 26669,151 26677,131 26685,111 26693,991 26701,971 26709,951 26717,931 26725,911 26733,891 26741,871 26749,851 26757,831 26765,811 26773,791 26781,771 26789,751 26797,731 26805,711 26813,691 26821,671 26829,651 26837,631 26845,611 26853,591 26861,571 26869,551 26877,531 26885,511 26893,491 26901,471 26909,451 26917,431 26925,411 26933,391 26941,371 26949,351 26957,331 26965,311 26973,291 26981,271 26989,251 26997,231 27005,211 27013,191 27021,171 27029,151 27037,131 27045,111 27053,991 27061,971 27069,951 27077,931 27085,911 27093,891 27101,871 27109,851 27117,831 27125,811 27133,791 27141,771 27149,751 27157,731 27165,711 27173,691 27181,671 27189,651 27197,631 27205,611 27213,591 27221,571 27229,551 27237,531 27245,511 27

TABLE B-3. ESTIMATED PRESENT VALUE LIFE CYCLE BENEFITS OF TRIFOOD IN 12 CANDIDATE SITES USING HEALTH CARE FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION INFLATION INDEX AND 10% DISCOUNT RATE

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TABLE D-4. ESTIMATED PRESENT VALUE LIFECYCLE COSTS OF TRIFOOD IN 12 CANDIDATE SITES USING HEALTH CARE FINANCING ADMINISTRATION INFLATION INDEX AND 10% DISCOUNT RATE

 Arthur D. Little, Inc.

TABLE D-4. ESTIMATED PRESENT VALUE LIFECYCLE COSTS OF TRIFOOD IN 12 CANDIDATE SITES USING
 (cont'd) HEALTH CARE FINANCING ADMINISTRATION INFLATION INDEX AND 10% DISCOUNT RATE

	Year	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
NET PRIMARY BENEFITS	Year 1	\$1,649	\$1,632	\$1,622	\$1,612	\$1,602	\$1,592	\$1,582	\$1,572	\$1,562	\$1,552
	Year 2	(1,639)	(1,616)	(1,593)	(1,570)	(1,547)	(1,524)	(1,501)	(1,478)	(1,455)	(1,432)
	Year 3	(1,630)	(1,607)	(1,584)	(1,561)	(1,538)	(1,514)	(1,491)	(1,467)	(1,443)	(1,419)
	Year 4	(1,621)	(1,598)	(1,575)	(1,551)	(1,528)	(1,504)	(1,480)	(1,456)	(1,432)	(1,408)
	Year 5	(1,612)	(1,589)	(1,566)	(1,542)	(1,519)	(1,495)	(1,471)	(1,447)	(1,423)	(1,399)
	Year 6	(1,603)	(1,580)	(1,557)	(1,533)	(1,510)	(1,486)	(1,462)	(1,438)	(1,414)	(1,390)
	Year 7	(1,594)	(1,571)	(1,548)	(1,524)	(1,501)	(1,477)	(1,453)	(1,429)	(1,405)	(1,381)
	Year 8	(1,585)	(1,562)	(1,539)	(1,515)	(1,491)	(1,467)	(1,443)	(1,419)	(1,395)	(1,371)
	Year 9	(1,576)	(1,553)	(1,530)	(1,506)	(1,482)	(1,458)	(1,434)	(1,410)	(1,386)	(1,362)
	Year 10	(1,567)	(1,544)	(1,521)	(1,497)	(1,473)	(1,449)	(1,425)	(1,401)	(1,377)	(1,353)
	Year 11	(1,558)	(1,535)	(1,512)	(1,488)	(1,464)	(1,440)	(1,416)	(1,392)	(1,368)	(1,344)
	Year 12	(1,549)	(1,526)	(1,503)	(1,479)	(1,455)	(1,431)	(1,407)	(1,383)	(1,359)	(1,335)
NET TOTAL BENEFITS		\$1,649	\$1,632	\$1,622	\$1,612	\$1,602	\$1,592	\$1,582	\$1,572	\$1,562	\$1,552

TABLE D-5. ESTIMATED PRESENT VALUE LIFECYCLE BENEFITS OF TRIFOOD IN 12 CANDIDATE SITES
USING RATE CONTROL, INFLATION INDEX AND 10% DISCOUNT RATE

PRIMARY BENEFITS		ADDITIONAL BENEFITS		ADDITIONAL BENEFITS		ADDITIONAL BENEFITS		
LOCATED AVAILABILITY of MTP PERSONNEL TIME		MATERIAL SAVINGS		INCREASED AVAILABILITY of MTP PERSONNEL TIME		INCREASED AVAILABILITY of MTP PERSONNEL TIME		
		1985	1986	1985	1986	1985	1986	
Inventory Pricing	\$16,494	\$16,499	\$155,524	\$155,740	\$55,840	\$55,947	\$55,384	
Inventory Reconciliation	\$1,002	\$1,073	\$10,370	\$10,516	\$6,469	\$6,834	\$6,264	
Bottom Accounting -- Weekly	\$1,934	\$1,664	\$7,711	\$7,653	\$2,431	\$2,431	\$2,169	
Bottom Accounting -- Monthly	\$310	\$310	\$4,310	\$4,310	\$1,140	\$1,140	\$945	
Bottom Reporting	\$5,440	\$5,341	\$40,460	\$40,460	\$11,169	\$11,169	\$9,454	
Materials Subsist Inventory	\$20,397	\$19,460	\$166,597	\$165,794	\$66,121	\$67,329	\$60,794	
Determining Purchase Quantities	\$16,197	\$17,240	\$1,274	\$1,274	\$1,040	\$1,040	\$1,040	
Determiner Issue Quantities	\$10,157	\$10,374	\$1,040	\$1,040	\$846	\$846	\$846	
Inventory Analysis	\$2,316	\$1,316	\$10,316	\$10,353	\$1,849	\$1,849	\$1,776	
Census Forecasting	\$1,310	\$7,093	\$10,933	\$10,939	\$1,103	\$1,103	\$1,064	
Item Preference	\$2,759	\$15,794	\$10,501	\$10,516	\$3,264	\$3,264	\$3,139	
Comparing Service Quantities	\$5,510	\$16,340	\$1,024	\$1,024	\$1,104	\$1,104	\$1,043	
Evaluation	\$2,759	\$15,794	\$21,711	\$21,894	\$2,366	\$2,370	\$2,339	
Critical Item	\$1,410	\$1,964	\$13,763	\$13,501	\$3,416	\$3,416	\$3,191	
Tally Reports	\$4,459	\$20,607	\$25,017	\$24,500	\$8,405	\$8,405	\$8,372	
Tally Assembly	\$1,159	\$31,221	\$10,343	\$10,343	\$1,759	\$1,759	\$1,740	
Daily Vari-Charts	\$19,316	\$10,532	\$13,373	\$13,307	\$13,454	\$13,453	\$13,416	
Menu Production Prep Doc	\$1,497	\$4,655	\$4,714	\$4,714	\$1,500	\$1,500	\$1,494	
Procurement Documents	\$12,417	\$11,514	\$11,514	\$11,514	\$1,514	\$1,514	\$1,514	
Yearly Subtotals:	\$10	\$123,464	\$406,747	\$496,777	\$946,710	\$963,855	\$969,514	
Grand Totals:	\$10	\$123,464	\$431,904	\$479,123	\$1,041,469	\$1,057,709	\$1,056,467	
Food Purchase	\$10	\$107,461	\$331,304	\$379,423	\$1,017,464	\$1,037,709	\$1,036,467	
Yearly Subtotals:	\$10	\$109,461	\$331,304	\$379,423	\$1,018,464	\$1,037,709	\$1,036,467	
YEARLY TOTALS:	\$10	\$1113,325	\$11,037,653	\$11,332,499	\$11,302,174	\$11,322,459	\$11,315,703	
ADDITIONAL BENEFITS								
INCREASED AVAILABILITY of MTP PERSONNEL TIME								
Inventory Pricing	\$113,496	\$124,120	\$100,023	\$100,023	\$10,111	\$10,111	\$10,111	
Bottom Accounting -- Weekly	\$1,192	\$10,451	\$13,142	\$13,142	\$3,293	\$3,293	\$3,293	
Determiner Issue Quantities	\$1,004,154	\$1,004,154	\$1,797,320	\$1,810,359	\$1,016,359	\$1,019,359	\$1,017,359	
Census Forecasting	\$3,469	\$3,374	\$27,730	\$27,694	\$7,417	\$7,390	\$7,379	
Item Preference	\$4,090	\$30,916	\$36,277	\$36,073	\$8,334	\$8,334	\$8,327	
Comparing Service Quantities	\$13,797	\$7,554	\$10,354	\$10,354	\$1,169	\$1,169	\$1,165	
Evaluation	\$16,336	\$11,741	\$121,664	\$121,704	\$12,504	\$12,504	\$12,504	
Tally Reports	\$5,745	\$27,946	\$31,063	\$31,114	\$21,710	\$21,710	\$21,710	
Nutritional Analysis	\$1,114	\$10,324	\$10,727	\$10,693	\$6,033	\$6,033	\$6,033	
Food Price Analysis	\$3,339	\$23,374	\$31,199	\$31,323	\$31,461	\$31,461	\$31,461	
Item Price Updates	\$3,439	\$19,477	\$17,304	\$17,413	\$27,472	\$27,472	\$27,472	
Annual Recipe Update Analysis	\$9,050	\$12,326	\$1,311	\$1,311	\$1,706	\$1,706	\$1,706	
Recipe Price Update Analysis	\$2,442	\$19,443	\$27,678	\$27,700	\$26,632	\$26,632	\$26,632	
Patient Nutritional Analysis	\$16,451	\$21,391	\$3,112,144	\$3,116,777	\$3,121,704	\$3,129,314	\$3,109,464	
In Nutritional Assessment	\$1,425,226	\$3,001,316	\$3,001,616	\$3,033,016	\$3,239,312	\$3,504,402	\$3,905,464	
Out Nutritional Assessment	\$1,459	\$41,431	\$40,033	\$40,143	\$40,143	\$40,143	\$40,143	
Yearly Subtotals:	\$10	\$1,504,894	\$10,499,595	\$11,340,313	\$11,311,747	\$11,305,776	\$11,305,492	
Grand Totals:	\$10	\$1,504,894	\$10,499,595	\$11,340,313	\$11,311,747	\$11,305,776	\$11,305,492	
YEARLY TOTALS:	\$10	\$1,504,894	\$10,499,595	\$11,340,313	\$11,311,747	\$11,305,776	\$11,305,492	
GRAND TOTALS:	\$10	\$1,504,894	\$10,499,595	\$11,340,313	\$11,311,747	\$11,305,776	\$11,305,492	

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TABLE D-6. ESTIMATED PRESENT VALUE LIFE CYCLE COSTS OF TRIFOOD IN 12 CANDIDATE SITES
USING RATE CONTROL, INFLATION INDEX AND 10% DISCOUNT RATE

		TOTAL													
												as a percent of			
												Hardware Costs	Total Costs	Other Costs	
W A R D A R T												44.6%	44.6%	10.3%	
NON - RECURRING												as a percent of			
Hardware Acquisition		\$10,592	\$109,164	\$67,300	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	100.0%	100.0%	10.3%	
RECURRING												as a percent of			
Hardware Maintenance		\$924	\$20,850	\$10,870	\$10,157	\$10,336	\$10,131	\$10,315	\$10,370	\$10,017	\$10,313	10.7%	10.6%	13.1%	
Yearly Subtotals		\$31,514	\$110,964	\$110,970	\$10,157	\$10,336	\$10,131	\$10,315	\$10,370	\$10,017	\$10,313	10.7%	10.6%	23.5%	
SOFTWARE												as a percent of			
NON - RECURRING												42.3%	42.3%	3.3%	
Software Acquisition Development & Documentation		\$32,448	\$159,300	\$95,900	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	100.0%	100.0%	3.3%	
RECURRING												as a percent of			
Software Maintenance		\$100	\$21,253	\$56,451	\$56,344	\$56,431	\$51,747	\$51,063	\$49,402	\$47,150	\$49,933	10.9%	10.9%	14.7%	
Yearly Subtotals		\$41,377	\$110,214	\$110,896	\$106,246	\$106,331	\$101,747	\$101,863	\$101,402	\$101,150	\$101,923	10.9%	10.9%	31.3%	
COMMUNICATION												as a percent of			
NON - RECURRING												100.0%	100.0%	1.1%	
Communication Lines		\$5,234	\$40,744	\$104,784	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	100.0%	100.0%	1.1%	
OTHER												as a percent of			
NON - RECURRING												1.0%	0.1%	0.1%	
Site Preparation Installation (Vendor)		\$1,911	\$10,816	\$5,376	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	100.0%	100.0%	1.0%	
Training Key Personnel Supplies		\$1,398	\$10,530	\$4,716	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	100.0%	100.0%	1.0%	
Yearly Subtotals		\$31,103	\$137,484	\$107,373	\$104,790	\$106,002	\$102,150	\$103,400	\$100,931	\$104,007	\$101,559	\$11,730	100.0%	100.0%	0.1%
GRAND TOTALS		\$109,735	\$155,715	\$101,115	\$101,294	\$103,510	\$117,034	\$110,174	\$103,571	\$103,102	\$113,005	\$3,443	\$1,063,900	\$1,063,900	

TABLE D-6. ESTIMATED PRESENT VALUE LIFE CYCLE COSTS OF TRI-FOOD IN 12 CANDIDATE SITES
 (cont'd) USING RATE CONTROL, INFLATION INDEX AND 10% DISCOUNT RATE

NET PRIMARY BENEFITS		by year		cumulative									
10109,7331	(10442,400)	15235,328	91,121,402	11,110,217	51,115,422	31,113,528	41,112,391	51,114,395	51,114,374	51,114,374	51,114,374	51,114,374	51,114,374
(10109,7331)	(10442,400)	(15235,328)	(91,121,402)	(11,110,217)	(51,115,422)	(31,113,528)	(41,112,391)	(51,114,395)	(51,114,374)	(51,114,374)	(51,114,374)	(51,114,374)	(51,114,374)
10000,0000	10000,0000	10000,0000	10000,0000	10000,0000	10000,0000	10000,0000	10000,0000	10000,0000	10000,0000	10000,0000	10000,0000	10000,0000	10000,0000
NET TOTAL BENEFITS		by year		cumulative									
10109,7331	10002,000	19,316,103	912,410,745	610,400,745	612,455,745	612,455,745	612,455,745	612,455,745	612,455,745	612,455,745	612,455,745	612,455,745	612,455,745
(10109,7331)	(10109,7331)	(10109,7331)	(10109,7331)	(10109,7331)	(10109,7331)	(10109,7331)	(10109,7331)	(10109,7331)	(10109,7331)	(10109,7331)	(10109,7331)	(10109,7331)	(10109,7331)

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TABLE D-7. ESTIMATED PRESENT VALUE LIFECYCLE BENEFITS OF TRIFOOD IN 12 CANDIDATE SITES
USING DEPRECIATION OF DEFENSE INFLATION INDEX AND 0% DISCOUNT RATE

ADDITIONAL BENEFITS		INCREASED AVAILABILITY of MTF PERSONNEL TIME										ADDITIONAL BENEFITS				
		YEARLY BENEFITS					YEARLY BENEFITS									
		1985	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002					
INCREASED AVAILABILITY of MTF PERSONNEL TIME																
Inventory Pricing	\$0	67,504	146,011	165,393	160,020	670,537	673,147	673,633	174,460	150,901	61,742	634,132	3,96	0.0%		
Inventory Reconciliation	\$0	6,163	14,997	35,031	37,147	36,522	39,947	41,033	41,351	20,711	941	293,941	3,15	0.1%		
Budget Accounting - weekly	\$0	6,399	9,110	9,447	9,709	10,155	10,325	10,325	10,325	7,641	245	274,241	0,58	0.1%		
Budget Accounting - monthly	\$0	5,529	5,439	4,973	5,159	5,350	5,346	5,346	5,346	3,946	134	40,620	0,38	0.0%		
Vertical Reporting	\$0	6,137	37,657	53,245	55,234	57,340	57,399	61,397	62,552	62,639	63,631	437,684	3,26	0.0%		
Maintenance Subsist Inventory	\$0	12,342	134,914	194,036	201,215	206,460	216,381	216,387	219,401	155,213	5,213	1,592,207	11,65	1.3%		
Determine Purchase Quantities	\$0	11,341	67,657	97,010	100,400	104,330	104,394	104,394	104,394	111,193	114,701	277,755	2,687	0.6%		
Determine Issue Quantities	\$0	11,341	67,452	97,110	100,100	104,330	104,394	104,394	104,394	110,193	114,701	794,143	5,16	1.4%		
Inventory Analysis	\$0	2,773	16,471	23,473	24,540	25,450	26,456	26,456	27,376	16,946	1,407	1,407,647	3,86	0.6%		
Census Forecasting	\$0	1,313	7,083	12,946	13,425	13,922	14,637	14,637	15,302	10,365	1,436	1,436,224	0,65	0.1%		
Item Prediction	\$0	1,024	10,411	25,402	26,456	27,376	28,597	28,597	29,664	21,664	2,676	2,676,427	1,58	0.2%		
Competing Service Quantities	\$0	6,032	36,012	51,704	53,700	53,407	53,740	53,740	54,404	41,409	4,454	4,454,933	3,19	0.1%		
Evaluation	\$0	3,016	10,611	25,472	26,456	27,376	28,474	28,474	29,604	20,720	2,676	2,676,467	1,58	0.2%		
Cyclical Menus	\$0	1,619	11,993	17,346	17,902	19,497	19,497	19,497	19,653	19,702	14,444	14,444	141,471	1,65	0.1%	
Tally Reports	\$0	2,368	26,255	31,539	32,493	33,503	33,540	33,540	33,540	32,110	16,233	16,233,466	1,96	0.2%		
Tray Assembly	\$0	10,370	42,409	69,113	73,240	76,470	80,377	80,377	80,377	72,213	1,416	1,416,710	5,46	0.6%		
Daily WorkSheets	\$0	21,101	126,073	161,345	167,951	171,905	171,916	171,916	171,916	191,330	195,103	1,407,177	16,15	1.5%		
Menu Production Prop Doc	\$0	779	5,410	8,464	8,770	9,103	9,309	9,309	9,309	10,103	1,114	1,114,504	0,53	0.1%		
Procurement Documents	\$0	13,417	41,469	116,514	120,324	125,304	129,332	129,332	137,710	93,261	3,330	93,103	4,16	0.0%		
Yearly subtotals	\$0	1,136,001	4797,154	61,162,032	61,166,207	61,218,106	61,233,545	61,233,545	61,310,667	61,393,164	60,403,001	60,403,001	65,369,660	40,16	7.4%	
MATERIAL SAVINGS																
Food Purchase	\$0	5106,253	1023,913	4530,340	4530,379	4570,935	4606,354	4612,569	4630,414	4632,230	46,433	46,306,413	31,98	3.5%		
Yearly subtotals	\$0	5104,253	4113,913	4530,360	4530,279	4570,935	4606,354	4612,569	4630,414	4632,230	46,433	46,306,413	31,98	3.5%		
YEARLY TOTALS:	\$0	10	6302,314	61,221,247	41,400,392	51,792,566	41,807,041	41,873,902	41,941,336	41,901,100	41,327,133	419,114	613,750,235	100,08	11.1%	
ADDITIONAL BENEFITS																
INCREASED AVAILABILITY of MTF PERSONNEL TIME																
Inventory Pricing	\$0	614,997	100,993	6124,443	6133,193	6139,123	6143,234	6146,523	6150,741	6164,534	6164,534	6164,534	61,684,155	1,0	0.1%	
Inventory Accounting - weekly	\$0	2,083	10,340	17,439	18,499	19,494	19,494	19,494	20,430	20,430	4,439	14,439,100	0,18	0.1%		
Data entry	\$0	303,502	1,173,339	3,406,410	3,410,459	3,430,459	3,467,459	3,467,459	3,467,459	3,467,459	3,467,459	3,467,459	3,467,459	24,465	11.6%	
Census forecasting	\$0	3,711	21,513	22,365	23,563	23,563	23,563	23,563	23,563	23,563	37,010	37,010	23,563	0,25	0.2%	
Item Preference	\$0	7,515	65,417	64,730	67,325	68,607	70,184	70,184	70,184	70,184	51,013	51,013	531,114	0,53	0.6%	
Computer Service Options	\$0	15,150	99,539	129,440	134,451	140,459	146,469	146,469	146,469	146,469	133,022	103,445	1,802,337	1,05	0.1%	
Evaluation	\$0	10,153	108,065	153,353	161,101	167,061	173,343	173,343	173,343	173,343	173,343	173,343	173,343	1,174,374	0,15	0.0%
Tally Reports	\$0	6,533	32,334	42,359	43,917	45,592	47,217	49,217	49,217	49,217	29,339	29,339	346,155	0,35	0.3%	
Nutritional Analysis	\$0	23,184	120,230	208,400	207,599	217,591	227,510	236,510	236,510	236,510	207,449	207,449	4,451	1,001,449	1,14	1.4%
Item Price Updates	\$0	3,444	16,916	39,772	40,723	41,332	43,374	45,405	46,479	32,747	1,010	1,010	321,601	0,35	0.3%	
Annual Recipe Price Analysis	\$0	9,719	71,471	107,910	111,923	116,954	120,959	120,959	120,959	120,959	120,959	120,959	120,959	0,25	0.2%	
Recipe Price Update Analysis	\$0	3,016	21,710	32,704	33,116	35,101	36,403	36,403	36,403	36,403	36,403	36,403	36,403	0,25	0.2%	
Patient Nutritional Analysis	\$0	450,974	1,701,441	3,715,473	3,843,341	3,915,333	4,10,745	4,10,745	4,10,745	4,10,745	4,10,745	4,10,745	4,10,745	27,45	0.3%	
In Nutritional Assessment	\$0	409,102	3,506,754	4,701,593	4,876,494	5,056,926	5,240,033	5,410,661	5,540,749	5,540,749	5,540,749	5,540,749	34,454,104	31,98	31.98	
Out Nutritional Assessment	\$0	54,733	475,639	493,320	500,832	505,304	525,304	525,304	525,304	525,304	525,304	525,304	5,459,453	5,45	0.4%	
Yearly subtotals	\$0	51,700,359	49,700,240	61,011,458	61,910,771	61,949,506	61,989,321	61,989,321	61,989,321	61,989,321	61,989,321	61,989,321	61,989,321	100,08	10.1%	
YEARLY TOTALS	\$0	51,700,359	49,700,240	61,011,458	61,910,771	61,949,506	61,989,321	61,989,321	61,989,321	61,989,321	61,989,321	61,989,321	61,989,321	100,08	10.1%	
GRAND TOTALS	\$0	51,700,359	51,700,359	51,700,359	51,700,359	51,700,359	51,700,359	51,700,359	51,700,359	51,700,359	51,700,359	51,700,359	51,700,359	100,08	10.1%	

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TABLE D-3. ESTIMATED PRESENT VALUE LIFECYCLE COSTS OF TRIFOOD IN 12 CANDIDATE SITES
USING DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE INFLATION INDEX AND 0% DISCOUNT RATE

										TOTAL		
										as a percent of Hardware Total Costs		
HARDWARE												
NON - RECURRING												
Hardware Acquisition	\$151,536	\$150,384	\$165,587	16	30	40	40	40	40	\$132,407		
RECURRING										37.3%		
Hardware Maintenance	\$1,013	\$114,923	\$164,789	\$60,450	\$71,190	\$71,014	\$74,553	\$79,344	\$80,351	\$53,720		
Facility Subtotals	\$136,549	\$151,387	\$156,376	\$166,386	\$171,190	\$171,014	\$176,553	\$179,344	\$181,351	\$11,720		
SOFTWARE												
NON - RECURRING												
Software Acquisition	\$161,488	\$160,453	\$119,941	16	30	40	40	40	40	\$163,166		
Development & Documentation	\$1,171	\$1,334	\$16,703	16	30	40	40	40	40	\$193,213		
RECURRING										4.4%		
Software Maintenance	\$943	\$135,139	\$171,404	\$176,431	\$179,471	\$181,023	\$185,479	\$191,497	\$191,498	\$11,704		
Facility Subtotals	\$165,716	\$160,317	\$1216,931	\$174,431	\$179,471	\$181,023	\$185,479	\$190,497	\$191,498	\$11,704		
COMMUNICATION												
NON - RECURRING												
Communication Lines	\$5,764	\$40,107	\$114,169	16	30	40	40	40	40	\$12,700		
OTHER										100.0%		
NON - RECURRING												
Site Preparation	\$11,076	\$17,523	\$6,887	16	30	40	40	40	40	\$114,444		
Installation (Vendor)	2,616	21,983	8,559	16	30	40	40	40	40	33,003		
Supplies	\$3,240	45,404	17,117	16	30	40	40	40	40	46,161		
Training Key Personnel	13,421	113,487	44,585	16	30	40	40	40	40	171,924		
Staff Training	6,071	20,131	8,351	16	30	40	40	40	40	43,748		
Data Collection	930	2,009	1,239	16	30	40	40	40	40	10,586		
RECURRING												
Training Key Personnel	\$734	\$16,700	\$9,304	\$9,346	\$10,320	\$10,710	\$11,106	\$11,517	\$116,740	\$13,394		
Supplies	3,635	46,579	151,203	160,044	165,902	172,114	178,497	185,501	190,501	1,023		
Facility Subtotals	\$131,050	\$100,459	\$140,115	\$170,434	\$174,313	\$181,014	\$187,493	\$191,499	\$191,499	\$11,023		
GRAND TOTALS	\$119,961	\$1,406,159	\$137,154	\$115,543	\$137,170	\$137,170	\$137,170	\$137,170	\$137,170	\$1,077,144		
										100.0%		

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TABLE D-8. ESTIMATED PRESENT VALUE LIFECYCLE COSTS OF TRIFOOD IN 12 CANDIDATE SITES
 (cont'd) USING DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE INFLATION INDEX AND 10% DISCOUNT RATE

NET PRIMARY BENEFITS		by year	(1979, 940)	(19745, 135)	(1933, 972)	(11, 344, 407)	(1, 415, 300)	(1, 447, 737)	(1, 521, 044)	(1, 576, 381)	(1, 610, 439)	(1, 673, 467)	(1, 741, 507)
		Cumulative	(1979, 940)	(19745, 135)	(1933, 972)	(11, 344, 407)	(1, 415, 300)	(1, 447, 737)	(1, 521, 044)	(1, 576, 381)	(1, 610, 439)	(1, 673, 467)	(1, 741, 507)
NET TOTAL BENEFITS													
		by year	(1979, 940)	(19745, 135)	(1933, 972)	(11, 344, 407)	(1, 415, 300)	(1, 447, 737)	(1, 521, 044)	(1, 576, 381)	(1, 610, 439)	(1, 673, 467)	(1, 741, 507)
		Cumulative	(1979, 940)	(19745, 135)	(1933, 972)	(11, 344, 407)	(1, 415, 300)	(1, 447, 737)	(1, 521, 044)	(1, 576, 381)	(1, 610, 439)	(1, 673, 467)	(1, 741, 507)

TABLE D-9. ESTIMATED PRESENT VALUE LIFE-CYCLE BENEFITS OF 'TRIFOOD' IN 12 CANDIDATE SITES
USING DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE INFLATION INDEX AND 6% DISCOUNT RATE

INCREASED AVAILABILITY of MTF PERSONNEL TIME		1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	TOTAL	
PRIMARY BENEFITS														
InVENTORY Pricing	\$0	14,734	130,432	431,554	630,820	699,726	649,647	497,391	446,559	319,446	670,440	6370,440	45.4 percent of Total Benefits	
Inventory Reconciliation	\$0	3,708	10,913	26,374	37,153	37,456	30,507	25,391	25,340	16,932	507	1,94	6.6%	
Ratio Accounting - weekly	\$0	933	7,365	7,314	7,466	6,966	6,757	6,757	6,666	5,954	129	2,14	7.1%	
Ratio Accounting - monthly	\$0	513	2,905	3,941	3,055	3,777	3,699	3,699	3,442	2,217	70	656	6.1%	
Workload Reporting	\$0	5,531	11,105	41,191	41,274	40,300	39,504	38,647	37,241	23,064	254	3,48	6.6%	
Maintenance Substitution Analysis	\$0	10,041	11,226	15,195	15,345	14,967	14,965	14,965	14,743	10,440	1,746	1,874,515	11.3%	
Defective Purchase Quantities	\$0	10,444	54,338	76,340	75,104	75,359	71,933	76,391	67,891	43,720	1,373	307,180	5.8%	
Defective Issue Quantities	\$0	10,440	56,431	74,447	75,100	73,589	71,933	76,391	67,891	43,716	1,373	307,240	5.8%	
Inventory Analysis	\$0	2,667	12,029	10,752	10,345	12,107	12,107	12,107	12,107	10,510	1,077	333	13.4%	
Census Forecasting	\$0	1,349	2,561	10,755	10,923	9,814	9,814	9,814	9,814	9,057	5,700	103	0.8%	
Item Preference	\$0	2,403	13,112	10,434	10,434	10,434	10,434	10,434	10,434	10,115	1,375	366	0.8%	
Computing Service Quantities Evaluation	\$0	5,346	34,244	61,016	61,016	61,016	61,016	61,016	61,016	57,571	36,219	231,159	2.1%	
Cycliclical Needs	\$0	2,693	13,122	10,599	10,604	10,639	10,639	10,639	10,639	10,115	11,975	364	146,442	
Tally Reports	\$0	1,441	5,914	13,325	13,435	13,435	13,435	13,435	13,435	12,581	12,254	1,044	134	
Tray Assembly	\$0	6,554	20,105	24,374	24,432	23,962	23,313	22,876	22,379	9,074	353	170,716	4.6%	
Quality Control	\$0	9,236	52,467	71,220	69,474	66,163	64,484	65,137	62,935	60,313	1,273	507,211	5.2%	
Raw Materials	\$0	10,451	105,455	143,563	140,544	137,408	135,419	131,503	126,403	91,025	1,024,323	10,86	10.8%	
New Production Prep Doc	\$0	12,702	4,710	4,710	4,710	4,710	4,710	4,710	4,710	4,710	4,710	4,710	4.71%	
Precisebase Documents	\$0	12,119	40,350	91,730	91,730	91,730	91,730	91,730	91,730	91,730	91,730	91,730	4.9%	
Yearly subtotals	\$0	612,189	6,697,390	9,064,574	9,064,574	9,064,574	9,064,574	9,064,574	9,064,574	9,064,574	9,064,574	9,064,574	9,064,574	45.4 percent of Total Benefits
MATERIAL SAVINGS														
Food Purchase	\$0	414,345	4353,934	4316,934	4013,519	4003,519	3999,321	3999,321	3999,321	3999,321	3999,321	3999,321	32,800,790	
Yearly subtotals	\$0	194,545	9353,934	9016,031	4427,179	4003,519	3999,321	3999,321	3999,321	3999,321	3999,321	3999,321	32,800,790	
YEARLY TOTALS	\$0	412,545	61,915,343	61,331,016	51,302,147	51,173,963	51,105,353	51,105,353	51,105,353	51,105,353	51,105,353	51,105,353	51,105,353	51,105,353

INCREASED AVAILABILITY of MTF PERSONNEL TIME		1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	TOTAL	
ADDITIONAL BENEFITS														
InVENTORY Pricing	\$0	613,347	674,693	600,727	497,371	495,259	493,192	499,324	494,322	491,410	674,410	674,410	45.4 percent of Total Benefits	
Ratio Accounting - weekly	\$0	1,654	10,367	14,120	13,204	12,524	12,524	12,524	12,524	12,524	1,532	1,532	0.6%	
Datafile Issue Quantities	\$0	140,349	1,013,933	2,412,100	2,535,113	2,500,136	2,500,136	2,446,339	2,399,339	2,399,339	1,407,609	40,403	10,407,609	21.6%
Census Forecasting	\$0	3,346	14,983	25,436	25,436	25,436	25,436	25,436	25,436	22,493	453	102,377	2.0%	
Item Preference	\$0	6,733	37,005	51,877	50,144	49,972	49,972	44,687	44,687	44,687	45,309	914	345,156	0.3%
Computing Service Quantities	\$0	13,465	25,411	102,545	100,320	98,193	98,193	96,916	96,916	96,916	97,573	1,033	730,300	0.1%
Laboration	\$0	16,138	98,233	103,554	103,554	107,773	107,773	113,214	103,714	104,604	69,458	1,376	1,376	0.1%
Tally Reports	\$0	27,167	10,367	16,763	21,016	21,016	21,016	31,469	31,469	31,469	16,177	171	210,469	2.1%
Mean Price Analysis	\$0	16,432	162,935	166,763	161,934	168,139	168,139	166,139	166,139	166,139	166,426	1,400,736	1,400,736	45.4 percent of Total Benefits
Mean Price Updates	\$0	3,261	21,400	31,107	30,931	30,721	30,721	30,414	30,414	30,414	30,744	1,376	121,376	0.3%
Annual Recipe Price Analysis	\$0	3,354	10,443	15,537	15,537	14,760	14,760	13,936	13,936	13,936	12,574	1,034	101,913	0.2%
Recipe Price Update Analysis	\$0	8,328	40,176	65,491	63,036	61,821	60,683	60,683	70,309	75,400	52,064	601,913	601,913	45.4 percent of Total Benefits
Patient Nutritional Analysis	\$0	2,673	10,315	25,906	25,744	26,794	26,794	24,256	23,230	21,473	15,277	144,241	144,241	2.6%
In Nutritional Assessment	\$0	411,411	2,277,901	3,093,555	3,093,555	3,164,375	3,164,375	3,164,375	3,164,375	3,164,375	3,164,375	3,164,375	3,164,375	3,164,375
Out Nutritional Assessment	\$0	58,492	397,371	537,101	537,245	533,407	533,407	514,711	503,184	503,184	5,100	5,100	5,100	5.1%
Yearly subtotals	\$0	61,513,846	50,170,994	61,166,478	61,015,461	61,015,461	61,015,461	61,015,461	61,015,461	61,015,461	61,015,461	61,015,461	61,015,461	61,015,461
YEARLY TOTALS	\$0	51,513,840	50,170,994	61,015,461	61,015,461	61,015,461	61,015,461	61,015,461	61,015,461	61,015,461	61,015,461	61,015,461	61,015,461	61,015,461
GRAND TOTALS	\$0	61,513,846	50,170,994	61,015,461	61,015,461	61,015,461	61,015,461	61,015,461	61,015,461	61,015,461	61,015,461	61,015,461	61,015,461	61,015,461

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TABLE D-10. ESTIMATED PRESENT VALUE LIFE-CYCLE COSTS OF TRIPPOD IN 12 CANDIDATE SITES
USING DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE INFLATION INDEX AND 6% DISCOUNT RATE

		TOTAL							
		Hardware			Software			Other	
		Hardware Acquisition		Hardware Maintenance		Software Acquisition		Communication Lines	
		Non - RECURRING	Yearly	Non - RECURRING	Yearly	Non - RECURRING	Yearly	Non - RECURRING	Yearly
		\$11,434	\$100,393	\$71,460	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
NON - RECURRING									
Hardware Acquisition									
Yearly									
Hardware Maintenance									
Yearly Subtotals									
RECURRING									
Hardware Acquisition									
Yearly									
Hardware Maintenance									
Yearly Subtotals									
SOFTWARE									
NON - RECURRING									
Software Acquisition									
Yearly									
Development & Documentation									
Yearly Subtotals									
RECURRING									
Software Maintenance									
Yearly									
Development & Documentation									
Yearly Subtotals									
COMMUNICATION									
NON - RECURRING									
Communication Lines									
Yearly									
Other									
OTHER									
NON - RECURRING									
Site Preparation									
Yearly									
Installation Vendor									
Supplies									
Training Key Personnel									
Staff Training									
Data Collection									
RECURRING									
Training Key Personnel									
Yearly									
Supplies									
Yearly Subtotals									
GRAND TOTALS									

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TABLE D-10. ESTIMATED PRESENT VALUE LIFECYCLE COSTS OF TRIFOOD IN 12 CANDIDATE SITES
 (cont'd) USING DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE INFLATION INDEX AND 6% DISCOUNT RATE

NET PRIMARY BENEFITS		by year		by year		by year		by year		by year		by year	
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Cumulative		(1113.171)	(1460.391)	4090.335	61.401.714	51.357.460	51.334.711	51.402.240	51.490.215	51.521.974	51.534.413	51.546.398	
Total		(1113.171)	(1794.761)	63.310.316	11.434.332	11.434.332	11.434.332	11.434.332	11.434.332	11.434.332	11.434.332	11.434.332	11.434.332
NET TOTAL BENEFITS		(1113.171)	(692.257)	19.440.330	111.727.096	111.973.321	111.214.547	110.761.613	110.702.748	110.340.174	110.213.449	110.274.991	
Total		(1113.171)	(718.064)	67.307.514	61.115.511	61.115.511	61.115.511	61.115.511	61.115.511	61.115.511	61.115.511	61.115.511	61.115.511

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TABLE D-11. ESTIMATED PRESENT VALUE LIFE CYCLE BENEFITS OF TRIFOOD IN 12 CANDIDATE SITES USING DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE INFLATION INDEX AND 3% DISCOUNT RATE

ADDITIONAL BENEFITS

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TABLE D-12. ESTIMATED PRESENT VALUE LIFE CYCLE COSTS OF TRIFOOD IN 12 CANDIDATE SITES
USING DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE INFLATION INDEX AND 8% DISCOUNT RATE

HARDWARE												TOTAL		as a percent of			
														Hardware	Total	Costs	
														Costs	Costs	Costs	
NON - RECURRING														40.4%	40.4%		
Hardware Acquisition	\$11,032	\$269,930	647,942	49	61	10	10	10	10	10	10	6299,923					
RECURRING																	
Hardware Maintenance	9934	811,110	531,432	630,460	640,451	666,532	666,540	662,891	661,464	621,100	6704	4371,493		35.4%	33.1%		
Partly Subtotals	131,990	6122,040	6119,370	630,460	640,451	666,532	666,540	662,891	661,464	624,100	6710	4671,816		100.0%	93.6%		
<hr/>																	
50% FUTURE														as a percent of			
NON - RECURRING														Software	Total	Costs	
Software Development & Documentation	131,963	1162,490	493,010	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	1391,000		41.4%	43.4%		
RECURRING														67,355		0.6%	3.1%
Software Maintenance	6073	811,340	433,470	434,473	454,235	453,966	453,993	460,003	461,451	420,302	6085	4415,374		66.4%	64.4%		
Partly Subtotals	102,465	6301,034	6173,794	636,473	654,235	652,966	652,993	660,003	661,451	620,302	6085	4694,911		100.0%	91.4%		
<hr/>																	
COMMUNICATION														as a percent of			
NON - RECURRING														Com.	Total	Costs	
Communication Lines	65,337	161,313	614,977	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	661,397		100.0%	2.2%		
OTHER																	
NON - RECURRING																	
Site Preparation	61,741	615,023	65,433	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	621,349		1.1%	1.1%		
Installation (Field)	2,426	10,776	4,794											27,999		1.3%	1.4%
Supplies	4,032	37,537	13,304											53,997		1.6%	1.6%
Training Key Personnel	12,415	92,444	35,310											165,521		1.1%	1.1%
Staff Training	5,410	24,975	6,704											31,390		1.1%	1.1%
Data Collection	776	6,009	1,174											4,166		0.7%	0.7%
<hr/>																	
RECURRING														as a percent of			
Training Key Personnel Supplies	1,426	52,932	10,035	117,433	112,740	106,470	106,531	100,805	104,223	95,977	10,439	154,917		4.5%	4.5%		
Partly Subtotals	131,301	6327,910	1077,035	5179,973	5119,977	5115,210	5116,532	5106,327	509,711	535,707	51,439	467,974		71.1%	30.5%		
GRAND TOTALS	9111,075	1664,376	6565,370	6231,905	6232,471	6113,006	6105,294	6107,120	6105,600	6100,537	61,262	91,211,231		100.0%	61.1%		
														62,049,335		100.0%	

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TABLE D-12. ESTIMATED PRESENT VALUE LIFECYCLE COSTS OF TRIFOOD IN 12 CANDIDATE SITES
 (cont'd) USING DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE INFLATION INDEX AND 8% DISCOUNT RATE

	1 Year constant	1000.073 1 Year constant	1000.340 1000.304 (\$100,000)	1000.323 1000.303 (\$100,000)	1000.349 1000.333 (\$1,463,441)	1000.374 1000.356 (\$1,387,306)	1000.410 1000.396 (\$1,405,500)	1000.439 1000.424 (\$1,430,254)	1000.463 1000.443 (\$1,435,473)	1000.489 1000.463 (\$1,393,343)	1000.513 1000.483 (\$1,397,074)
NET PRIMARY BENEFITS											
NET TOTAL BENEFITS	1 Year constant	1000.073 1000.453	1000.310 1000.303 (\$100,334)	1000.313 1000.303 (\$100,307)	1000.349 1000.333 (\$1,463,441)	1000.374 1000.356 (\$1,387,306)	1000.410 1000.396 (\$1,405,500)	1000.439 1000.424 (\$1,430,254)	1000.463 1000.443 (\$1,435,473)	1000.489 1000.463 (\$1,393,343)	1000.513 1000.483 (\$1,397,074)

TABLE D-13. ESTIMATED PRESENT VALUE LIFE CYCLE BENEFITS OF TRIFOOD IN 12 CANDIDATE SITES
USING DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE INFLATION INDEX AND 1.2% DISCOUNT RATE

		INCREASED AVAILABILITY of MTC PERSONNEL TIME						As a percent of Priority Total Benefit Benefits					
PRIMARY BENEFITS		1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	TOTAL
Inventory Pricing	\$16,032	\$11,730	\$11,406	\$10,297	\$13,726	\$13,000	\$10,436	\$10,436	\$10,436	\$10,436	\$10,436	\$10,436	\$10,436
Inventory Reconciliation	3,211	12,220	22,244	21,074	10,516	10,870	15,272	15,272	15,272	15,272	15,272	15,272	15,272
Batch Accounting -- weekly	634	6,589	6,462	5,341	4,353	4,353	3,346	3,346	3,346	3,346	3,346	3,346	3,346
Batch Accounting -- monthly	641	7,462	3,161	2,710	2,710	2,710	2,510	2,510	2,510	2,510	2,510	2,510	2,510
Workload Reporting	6,072	16,370	31,631	31,341	19,016	16,046	21,761	21,761	21,761	21,761	21,761	21,761	21,761
Maintain Sustaining Inventory	12,001	9,459	12,313	10,523	105,725	97,446	63,714	63,714	63,714	63,714	63,714	63,714	63,714
Deterioration Purchase Quantities	6,993	6,814	4,437	57,067	52,457	46,946	45,313	45,313	45,313	45,313	45,313	45,313	45,313
Deterioration Issue Quantities	6,993	6,814	4,437	57,067	52,457	46,946	45,313	45,313	45,313	45,313	45,313	45,313	45,313
Inventory Analysis	2,214	11,723	13,045	13,910	11,943	11,943	10,009	10,009	10,009	10,009	10,009	10,009	10,009
Census Forecasting	1,204	4,416	6,327	7,444	7,444	4,531	4,497	4,497	4,497	4,497	4,497	4,497	4,497
Item Preference	6,613	10,833	15,335	14,335	13,041	12,041	11,034	11,034	11,034	11,034	11,034	11,034	11,034
Computing Service Quantities	6,014	25,439	32,471	30,471	26,123	26,123	22,072	22,072	22,072	22,072	22,072	22,072	22,072
Evaluation	2,411	12,810	16,455	15,235	14,104	13,041	11,036	11,036	11,036	11,036	11,036	11,036	11,036
Cyclical Run	6,472	11,044	10,403	10,403	9,403	8,747	8,109	7,465	7,465	7,465	7,465	7,465	7,465
Tally Reports	5,071	17,420	20,837	19,531	17,177	15,906	14,726	13,634	13,634	13,634	13,634	13,634	13,634
Tool Assembly	8,773	60,970	57,161	53,987	40,904	45,356	41,995	38,151	38,151	38,151	38,151	38,151	38,151
Daily Workshops	16,033	67,220	101,184	104,440	92,745	91,427	86,554	86,554	86,554	86,554	86,554	86,554	86,554
Head Production Proj Doc	434	6,134	5,329	4,361	4,431	4,326	3,953	3,953	3,953	3,953	3,953	3,953	3,953
Procurement Documents	10,353	37,449	74,847	40,540	63,479	34,775	34,419	40,433	38,834	38,834	40,433	40,433	40,433
Yearly subtotals	\$16,060,467	\$10,700	\$125,701	\$107,994	\$101,194	\$107,007	\$530,315	\$107,007	\$107,007	\$107,007	\$107,007	\$107,007	\$107,007
Material savings													
Food Purchase	\$10	\$100,703	\$100,337	\$100,337	\$104,703	\$103,387	\$121,371	\$103,387	\$103,387	\$103,387	\$103,387	\$103,387	\$103,387
Yearly subtotals	\$10	\$100,703	\$100,337	\$100,337	\$104,703	\$103,387	\$121,371	\$103,387	\$103,387	\$103,387	\$103,387	\$103,387	\$103,387
YEARLY TOTALS	\$10	\$100,703,173	\$107,200	\$107,719	\$108,770	\$103,503	\$107,007	\$107,007	\$107,007	\$107,007	\$107,007	\$107,007	\$107,007
		ADDITIONAL BENEFITS						As a percent of Additional Total Benefit Benefits					
INCREASED AVAILABILITY of MTC PERSONNEL TIME		INCREASED AVAILABILITY of MTC PERSONNEL TIME						As a percent of Priority Total Benefit Benefits					
Inventory Pricing	\$111,935	\$13,379	\$101,428	\$175,570	\$169,977	\$164,793	\$159,939	\$159,939	\$159,939	\$159,939	\$159,939	\$159,939	\$159,939
Batch Accounting -- weekly	1,460	8,769	11,337	10,407	9,711	9,711	4,332	4,332	4,332	4,332	4,332	4,332	4,332
Batch Accounting -- monthly	305,273	1,421,401	2,091,327	1,000,974	1,192,438	1,443,935	1,310,462	1,443,935	1,443,935	1,443,935	1,443,935	1,443,935	1,443,935
Census Forecasting	6,013	16,025	16,367	16,044	17,433	14,326	16,367	16,367	16,367	16,367	16,367	16,367	16,367
Item Preference	6,031	31,669	4,137	38,007	35,266	32,653	32,653	32,653	32,653	32,653	32,653	32,653	32,653
Computing Service Quantities	13,041	44,869	63,325	76,177	65,395	65,395	60,064	60,064	60,064	60,064	60,064	60,064	60,064
Evaluation	10,073	76,010	91,729	91,413	86,439	70,346	66,417	66,417	66,417	66,417	66,417	66,417	66,417
Tally Reports	5,268	23,031	26,914	24,918	13,473	11,363	17,759	17,759	17,759	17,759	17,759	17,759	17,759
Nutritional Analysis	10,911	211,172	157,446	144,165	135,337	115,307	116,021	116,021	116,021	116,021	116,021	116,021	116,021
Man Price Analysis	2,211	19,159	24,934	23,100	21,394	19,410	16,093	16,093	16,093	16,093	16,093	16,093	16,093
New Price Updates	3,004	15,915	20,585	19,944	17,579	16,376	15,376	15,376	15,376	15,376	15,376	15,376	15,376
Annual Recipe Price Analysis	7,900	51,814	40,591	40,380	50,902	54,446	58,405	58,405	58,405	58,405	58,405	58,405	58,405
Recip Price Update Analysis	2,394	15,459	20,765	19,145	17,494	16,494	15,226	15,226	15,226	15,226	15,226	15,226	15,226
Patient Nutritional Analysis	305,901	1,930,327	2,361,585	2,104,500	2,084,443	1,884,430	1,735,530	1,586,333	1,586,333	1,586,333	1,586,333	1,586,333	1,586,333
In Nutritional Assessment	349,704	2,316,511	2,346,833	2,347,000	2,347,000	2,347,000	2,347,000	2,347,000	2,347,000	2,347,000	2,347,000	2,347,000	2,347,000
Out Nutritional Assessment	63,277	336,344	446,623	407,974	377,734	339,743	333,415	333,415	333,415	333,415	333,415	333,415	333,415
Yearly subtotals	\$11,411,355,974	\$6,591,911	\$10,342,277	\$17,907,231	\$17,303,102	\$16,700,400	\$16,271,372	\$16,271,372	\$16,271,372	\$16,271,372	\$16,271,372	\$16,271,372	\$16,271,372
YEARLY TOTALS	\$10	\$11,355,974	\$6,591,911	\$10,342,277	\$17,907,231	\$17,303,102	\$16,700,400	\$16,271,372	\$16,271,372	\$16,271,372	\$16,271,372	\$16,271,372	\$16,271,372
GRAND TOTALS	\$10	\$11,359,165	\$7,402,171	\$9,401,194	\$10,000,012	\$10,319,005	\$12,400,964	\$12,002,272	\$12,002,272	\$12,002,272	\$12,002,272	\$12,002,272	\$12,002,272

TABLE D-14. ESTIMATED PRESENT VALUE LIFECYCLE COSTS OF TRIFFOD IN 12 CANDIDATE SITES USING DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE INFLATION INDEX AND 12% DISCOUNT RATE

 Arthur D. Little, Inc.

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TABLE D-14. ESTIMATED PRESENT VALUE LIFECYCLE COSTS OF 'TRIFOOD' IN 12 CANDIDATE SITES
 (cont'd) USING DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE INFLATION INDEX AND 12% DISCOUNT RATE

		NET PRIMARY BENEFITS												NET TOTAL BENEFITS												
		by Year						cumulative						by Year						cumulative						
		\$1,097,1000	\$1,016,519	\$1,015,477	\$1,017,410	\$1,003,329	\$1,013,411	\$1,000,393	\$1,017,401	\$1,019,321	\$1,019,321	\$1,019,321	\$1,019,321	\$1,017,400	\$1,017,400	\$1,017,400	\$1,017,400	\$1,017,400	\$1,017,400	\$1,017,400	\$1,017,400	\$1,017,400	\$1,017,400	\$1,017,400	\$1,017,400	
		(1,017,1000)	(1,017,400)	(1,017,400)	(1,017,400)	(1,017,400)	(1,017,400)	(1,017,400)	(1,017,400)	(1,017,400)	(1,017,400)	(1,017,400)	(1,017,400)	(1,017,400)	(1,017,400)	(1,017,400)	(1,017,400)	(1,017,400)	(1,017,400)	(1,017,400)	(1,017,400)	(1,017,400)	(1,017,400)	(1,017,400)		

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